FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO SPOKESMAN RECEIVES CSSR AMBASSADOR IN DAMASCUS

NC291921 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Yesterday brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee, received the Czechoslovak ambassador in Damascus. During the meeting they discussed the latest developments at the Arab and international levels, the results of the recent Islamabad Islamic conference and bilateral relations.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CONDEMNS LIBYAN 'HERESY'

LD291230 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Jiddah--The World Muslim League has strongly condemned an article published by the Libyan paper ASH-SHARHABIL AL-AKHDAR, which is full of heresy and atheism against the faith of the Muslim Libyan people.

A statement issued by the league's secretariat general points out that the Libyan paper, on Monday, 24 March, published an article full of heresy and defiance entitled: "Only God Is the Enemy of Socialism." The article, the statement says, maligns the person of God, who is above their polytheism.

The league expresses its great regret at the publication of such a statement and its distribution among the people. It warns against such attempts, which are harmful to belief in God and pure Islamic faith.

PLO OFFICIAL: 'U.S. SCHEMES DO NOT AFFECT OUR UNITY'

AU231025 Sofia BTA in English 0841 GMT 23 May 80

["U.S. Maneuvers Do Not Influence PLO Unity"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA)--A prominent Palestinian leader maintains that it is not the military threats but the political manoeuvres that endanger the Palestinian resistance the most. Mr Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the "information department" of the Palestine Liberation Organization, analyzed the chief problems of the Middle East crisis in the light of the mounting Israeli provocations of late, in an interview for the BTA "Round the World" international politics weekly.

The Palestinian leader maintains that the PLO is expecting a stepped [up] military pressure in south Lebanon, especially after this month.

"This military pressure is supposed to compel us [to] make political concessions", said Mr Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh. "The USA is trying through such pressure to involve Syria, thus reducing her activity in opposing the Camp David policy", he added.

In the interview given to Mr Vasil Vasilev, BTA correspondent for the Middle East, special importance is attached to the question of certain forces in the Arab world who are inclined to support the attempts for an improvement of the Camp David agreements. Mr Rabbuh pointed out that such are Saudi Arabia, eventually Jordan and some Palestinians, whom he called 'unindentified'.

However, later on he explained: "The U.S. manoeuvres don't influence the PLO unity. There are, however, certain limited groups of reactionary elements in the Israel-occupied territories, who dream of collaborating with the West for the fulfillment of a true plan, a realistic proposal. They have got so far only empty words for eventual insignificant changes of the administrative autonomy". Noting that Israel can offer self-government solely within the framework of the continuing occupation, the Palestinian leader said: "All illusions regarding an eventual change and improvement of the Camp David agreements have been quickly brought to nought and the elements connected with these illusions were isolated". He added that the manoeuvres will continue and the attempts to involve the Palestinians in them will not stop.

Dwelling on Britain's latest policy in the Middle East developments, Mr Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh says that it actually is used to conceal the U.S. moves. One of the targets of the British policy is to increase the illusion that the only possibility for solving the crisis is a collaboration with the West and that relations with the Soviet Union run contrary to the possibilities of coming to an agreement, he says.

The Palestinian leader maintains that, thanks to the PLO firm position and to the wide-ranging support rendered by the USSR and the other socialist countries, Israel and USA don't have their hands united in the Middle East. According to him, the success or fiasco of the Camp David agreements depend on how united and strong the ranks of the progressive Arab forces will prove, on the strengthening of their relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

To the question of how he sees the attempts for forming an anti-Soviet plot on Islamic grounds, Mr Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh answered that the U.S. and Israel much dreamed for unity of the reactionary forces in the Islamic world is impossible due to a number of reasons. He pointed out principally the new changes in that part of the world--the victory of the Iranian Revolution, Afghanistan, the strengthening of the system in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Ethiopian revolution, the inner crises in each of the reactionary regimes and the unsolved questions in that part of the world.

SAUDI ARABIA

SHAYKH YAMANI SEES INCREASE IN OIL SURPLUS, LOWER PRICES

LD291627 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 May 80 p 1

[Interview granted by Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani to 'Abdallah al-Jafri in Riyadh--date not given]

[Text] [Question] After the Saudi kingdom increased the price [of oil] by $2 a barrel to $28, certain news agencies speculated that it intends to announce a new $2-dollar hike to take the price to $30. Is there any truth in this?

[Answer] The Saudi kingdom may have been considering the possibility of adding another $2 to the price per barrel to reach $30, but after OPEC's At-Ta'if conference we were faced with some sort of rush by some members to increase prices. The kingdom does not now intend to announce any new price increases. Indeed, we believe that fixing the price per barrel at $28, as was announced, is the suitable price at present.

[Question] Previously you said that oil will not be used as an economic weapon. Recently Crown Prince Amir Fahd said the opposite. Does this mean that the Saudi kingdom will pursue an economic policy similar to the U.S. economic policy against Cuba or Japanese industry?

[Answer] First, I have absolutely never said before that oil will not be used as a political weapon. I have always claimed that oil is a political weapon, that this weapon may be used in different ways and that we have never stopped using it. For example, in 1973 we used it for a specific purpose, namely to draw the attention of the Western countries and the Western community to the fact that it needs the Arabs. In 1977 and before that--when we adopted certain stands on oil prices--we did use the oil as a weapon in a different way in order to make the West feel not only that it can rely on the Arabs but also that we should be able to rely on it, too. In other words, adopting a friendly attitude toward the Arab countries should be within its political considerations. When we increased our production during the Iranian crisis, we also used the oil weapon on a positive manner.

[Question] Is then the conclusion to be drawn from this that oil is shortly expected to be used as a weapon to declare our demands and stands?

[Answer] We have never stopped using oil as a weapon, but the method of its use as a political strength in our battle differs from time to time.

[Question] You have previously said that the Soviets view our oil as a need that will become a dire necessity for them from the beginning of 1985. Some people--particularly the Iranians--wonder how the Americans view our oil in light of their military presence in the Arabian Sea and their planned military presence in Egypt. What is your comment?

[Answer] In fact the Soviets' need begins in 1985, but preparations and planning are already under way. The entire world--the United States, the Western community, the developing countries, the communist bloc--is eyeing our oil in one way or another.

[Question] The consumers are worried about their oil supplies because of the events and changes that have occurred in the area, as in Iran for example. This worry might prompt them to actions or attempts to forcibly ensure continued oil supplies. Have the OPEC countries considered such confrontation or challenges?

[Answer] I personally believe that the [threatened] use of force to ensure oil supplies is mere bluff. Any Western country knows that the use of force will entail very serious consequences and the severance of oil supplies. We cannot imagine the United States or any other country taking such a risk that would directly affect Western civilization.

[Question] Last year was an unsettled period for the crude market and for prices. How, in your view, will this turmoil develop; when will it stop; and, where can a balance be struck?

[Answer] Since last year we have anticipated a market surplus during this year. What we expected has actually happened. The surplus began to appear in the oil market this year despite the fact that Iranian oil production has dropped from 3.5 million barrels to much less than 2 million barrels per day. Despite this, there is a surplus. If Iran's production was at its previous level the surplus would have constituted a serious threat to the level of prices for the countries that charge high prices. Now we have other expectations, which are as follows:

If no political tension or political event occurs in the area that entails a large fall in oil supplies, we expect the surplus to increase some time--either this fall or next spring--which would bring about a major collapse in oil prices and a violent shock in the oil-producing countries. Of course, this will only happen if the OPEC members fail to foresee the situation and to reach a quick agreement on price unification.

What is obvious to us is that this situation is not clear to our OPEC colleagues. Consequently, this shock or collapse might occur--God forbid.

[Question] Hisham Hafiz [a copublisher of ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT] has suggested the idea of creating an artificial lake in central Saudi Arabia, which would be linked by canals to the Red Sea and the Gulf, as a means of solving the problem of droughts and water shortages, of influencing the climate and creating food sources. What is your opinion?

[Answer] In fact, this is an old idea which preoccupied the late King Faysal, may his soul rest in peace. He requested the Petroleum Affairs Ministry to carry out a technical study. We did this study, and we found that the idea is technically feasible but prohibitive in cost terms. King Faysal died before a decision was taken on the matter.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD DISCUSSES PDRY-SOVIET RELATIONS

NC291426 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 28 May 80 pp 1, 9

[Interview granted by PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to AS-SAFIR correspondent Bilal al-Hasan in Damascus--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Why was Damascus the first Arab country you visited on your way to the Soviet Union?

[Answer] It was not surprising that Syria was the first Arab country we visited. Democratic Yemen and steadfast Syria are members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, in which they assume a joint progressive role, directing their struggle against world imperialism and Zionist occupation of Arab territory. Our visit to the fraternal Syrian region comes within this framework and we are satisfied with the results.

[Question] Why have you called off your scheduled visit to Saudi Arabia? Has a new date been fixed for a future visit?

[Answer] Actually, we have not canceled our visit to Saudi Arabia. The visit still stands and we will make this visit later.

[Question] By your forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union--your first to a foreign country after assuming the state chairmanship--do you intend to show a special significance in your international relations?

[Answer] We do not understand what is meant by showing a special significance in our international relations by our visit to the Soviet Union. In Democratic Yemen we have nothing new to add to this question since our foreign relations and policy are based on the resolutions of the first conference of the Yemeni Socialist Party. These include the struggle against world imperialism, Zionism, apartheid and reaction and our principled stand alongside the world revolutionary movement. Our visit to the Soviet Union bears no special character, but aims at consolidating the existing bridge of friendship between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen. In this direction, we say: Yes, there is a special significance to our international relations and the struggle between imperialism and socialism behind our visit to Moscow. Then, it should be taken into consideration that in the steadfastness front we have endorsed the development and expansion of relations of strategic cooperation with the Soviet Union. A resolution was adopted requesting brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, to visit the Soviet Union to discuss questions of strategic relations with the Soviet Union.

[Question] Press reports indicated that a state of "anxiety", if the term is correct, dominates your relations with the Soviet Union. Are these reports correct?

[Answer] No, the information is incorrect. The relations between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union are principled and strategic. Hence, these relations are firm and strong and cannot be shaken by those who are dreaming of a state of anxiety you referred to. The Soviet Union has given assistance to our people to defend their national independence and achieve social progress. The Soviet Union is at the same time a loyal defender of the just questions of our nation and a supporter of questions of liberation, progress, peace and stability.

[Question] You have declared your readiness to improve your relations with Iraq. Have any practical steps toward this end been taken by you or by the Baghdad government?

[Answer] Yes, we have declared our readiness to improve relations with Iraq. We are still maintaining this position for a correct and logical reason: that the struggle against Zionist occupation and U.S. imperialism dictates that we should overcome secondary differences and pour our struggle potential in this channel. However, we in Democratic Yemen do not find any justification for Iraq to disturb the atmosphere of its relations with Democratic Yemen, Syria, the Palestinian resistance groups and the Iranian Revolution at a time when the plans of U.S. imperialism, Camp David, As-Sadat and Begin are intensifying.

There are negative aspects in the policy of the brothers in Iraq, such as their aloofness from the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Other negative aspects in Iraq's policy include its unjustified hostility toward the revolutions of the Iranian, Afghan and Ethiopian peoples and the gathering of remnants of mercenaries against Democratic Yemen at a time when the nationalist and progressive regimes are required to stand in one rank against the intrigues and plots of world imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism.

These negative aspects should be removed from relations between Democratic Yemen and Iraq so that these relations can improve. We set no conditions for this other than mutual respect for national policy, the pursuit of a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of each other and the establishment of no more and no less than normal relations if that were possible.

YAR

PDRY OFFICIAL MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

JN242032 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Muhammad Salih Muti' left San'a' this evening for Aden. He was seen off by the deputy prime minister and foreign minister and the president's adviser for unity affairs. In a predeparture statement, Muti' said that his talks with President Salih were positive. He added that an atmosphere of fraternity and understanding prevailed during the meeting. He said: There is no doubt that such meetings will eventually lead to more action on the leadership level to establish the Yemeni people's unity on the basis of the various agreements and statements which were signed by the two parts of the homeland.

BRIEFS

NEW KUWAITI HOUSING MINISTER--Kuwait, May 26, KUNA (Hamad al-Rejeeb) was appointed Monday as housing minister to succeed Hamad Hubarak al-'Ayyar who resigned the post last month. Al-'Ayyar resigned on April 20 for personal reasons and Minister of Justice Ibrahim al-Mufarraj has acted as housing minister. [Excerpt] [Kuwait KUNA in English 1037 GMT 26 May 80 LD]

SAUDI, TAIWAN PRESS AGENCY AGREEMENT--Riyadh, 26 May--The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) and the Republic of China news agency, the Central News Agency (CNA), today signed an agreement on exchanges of news with a view to establishing closer cooperation between them in the gathering and distribution of authentic and honest news on local and international levels and the development of understanding and friendship between the Saudi people and the people of the Republic of China. Under the agreement, CNA has granted SPA the right to receive and distribute its regular bulletins and news commentaries in English to SPA subscribers in the kingdom. In turn, SPA has granted CNA the right to receive and distribute its regular bulletins and news commentaries in English to CNA subscribers in the Republic of China. The agreement is valid for 1 calendar year and is automatically renewable. The agreement was signed for SPA by its deputy director general, Sami Kamil Abu al-Faraj, and for CNA by its president, Frank Lin, who is on a visit to the kingdom. [Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0745 GMT 26 May 80 LD]

ENVOYS TO QATAR--Today the amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, received the credentials of Iraqi Ambassador in Doha Tariq 'Abd al-Jabbar Jawad and Norwegian Ambassador to Qatar (Jan Ostern). [Doha QNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 26 May 80 JN]

SPOKESMAN ON AS-SADAT'S ABSENCE FROM LAW FACULTY CEREMONY

NC292123 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] A spokesman in the presidential office stated today that President Anwar as-Sadat refrained from attending the centennial anniversary of the law faculty today because it was shown that among the personalities included in the honor lists there were persons who participated in corrupting the political life prior to the July revolution of 1952. After the July revolution, these persons adopted a hostile stand toward the revolution, considering it a sheer coup d'etat and thus defying our people's feelings and overwhelming support for this revolution from the very beginning. These persons even tried to exploit the climate of freedom and democracy after the 15 May 1971 revolution in the party life that our people wanted to be pure and free from all the negative aspects of the past. These persons placed themselves in the service of political trends and parties whose main concern has been casting doubt, defamation and pursuing the same old methods of corruption in an attempt to put the hands of the clock back.

Our people have clearly defined their stand toward all these elements in the referendum in which they handed down their verdict on these elements from their acts and history. In view of this and in keeping with this popular will, which is above all wills, President as-Sadat refrained from attending the ceremony.

AS-SADAT DISCUSSES PROJECTED LEGISLATION WITH AIDES

LD291215 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 27 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "President Discusses New Legislation With Aides"]

[Excerpt] President Anwar as-Sadat said that democracy does not mean violation of traditions, customs and values and that the state and its organs must be addressed on the basis of these traditions and values. The violation of such traditions and values by anybody is unacceptable. He said that any behavior of this kind will be stopped immediately, regardless of the considerations or slogans under which such actions are committed.

The president made this statement at a meeting he held yesterday evening attended by Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Minister of Social Insurance Dr Amal 'Uthman, Minister of Justice Anwar Abu Sihli, Minister of State for Culture and Information Mansur Hasan, and Minister of State for Awqaf Affairs Dr Zakariya al-Barri.

The discussion at the meeting dealt with the new legislation which the government is to submit to the People's Assembly as a matter of urgency during the current session, including the consultative council bill. The assembly is due to meet on 22 July.

The bill in question is to be submitted to the People's Assembly within the next few days so as to make it possible to hold elections to elect two-thirds of the council members and appoint the remaining third in accordance with the constitution.

At the meeting, President as-Sadat also discussed the broad lines of the press bill.

Legislation Committee Formed

NC281356 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued an order pertaining to the formation of the ministerial committee for legislative matters under the chairmanship of Justice Minister Anwar Abu Sihli.

The committee includes the ministers of social security, People's Assembly affairs and the Awqaf as well as the chairman of the Council of State. The committee will work to develop and coordinate legislation in order to make it suitable for the country's general policies, as well as correspond to the goals of the social and democratic society as specified by the constitution. The committee will also draw up and review draft legislation supplementing the constitution as well as draft legislation submitted by the prime minister and ministers. Additionally, the committee will review the draft resolutions concerning international agreements.

AS-SADAT CONGRATULATES NUMAYRI ON SUDAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

NC251717 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1707 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 25 May--President as-Sadat has sent the following cable of congratulations to His Excellency President Ja'far Numayri, the president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, on the occasion of the 25 May revolution anniversary:

Your Excellency President Ja'far Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan: On the occasion of the revolution anniversary in fraternal Sudan, it gives me pleasure to convey to you heartfelt congratulations coupled with my wishes for your health and happiness and for the constant progress and prosperity of fraternal Sudan.

Vice President Husni Mubarak sent a similar cable of congratulations.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON PRINCE FAHD'S STATEMENT

LD290755 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 27 May 80 pp 1, 6

[Unattributed report: "Kamal Hasan 'Ali: Prince Fahd's Statements a Message to Israel on Readiness To Negotiate"]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has described Crown Prince Fahd's recent statements as reflecting what Egypt has actually done for the sake of peace. If the problem has not been solved so far it is because Israeli intransigence, he said.

He said that Prince Fahd's statements are regarded as a message that the Arab countries are prepared to negotiate with Israel if it gives up the territories it occupies, which is the principle on the basis of which Egypt has been negotiating. Prince Fahd's statement represents a recognition of the peace efforts we have made in accordance with the Rabat summit resolutions which all the Arab countries agreed upon.

Asked whether Prince Fahd's statement would pave the way to a dialog between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, he said: Egypt did not break relations with any of the countries and is prepared to stretch out its hand to any country that does the same to it.

He said: 26 May was the date on which we hoped to conclude the autonomy talks in accordance with the Camp David agreements, particularly with regard to the Palestinian problem, but unfortunately Israel's stand during the past year has been the reason for the failure to reach agreement on the prescribed date. However, this does not mean that we will stop negotiating but that negotiations must be conducted in conditions better than those which prevailed recently, namely the Israeli declaration on building new settlements and the inhumane treatment of Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the concept of Camp David must be sound and clear. The administrative rule which Israel is talking about should mean full autonomy for the Palestinian people, including legislative and executive powers.

U.S. SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC231422 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 23 May--U.S. Secretary of Transportation Neil Goldschmidt arrived in Cairo this afternoon from Washington on a 4-day official visit to Egypt at the invitation of the Ministry of Transport and Communications to conclude several agreements between the two countries on transportation, communications and railroads.

The U.S. secretary is expected to begin his discussions Saturday by meeting Minister of Transport and Communications Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli.

The U.S. secretary of transportation was met at the airport by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton and Transport Ministry First Under Secretary Kamal ad-Din Hishmat.

Holds Talks With Counterpart

NC242210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2141 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 24 May-- Minister of Transport, Communications and Maritime Transport Eng Sulayman Mutawalli today held a meeting with U.S. Transportation Secretary Neil Goldschmidt, who is currently visiting Egypt. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton. During this meeting they discussed ways to strengthen cooperation between Egypt and the United States in the field of transportation and communications, particularly in the field of telephones and railways. They also discussed the technical aid the United States will provide to prepare economic feasibility studies for projects in the transport, communications and maritime transport sectors.

The discussion also dealt with the utilization of U.S. loans to provide the necessary equipment, machines and spare parts for the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Maritime Transport.

The U.S. minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 4-day visit to Egypt.

CAIRO PAPER: EGYPT'S STANCE TOWARD USSR REMAINS UNCHANGED

NC232221 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2147 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 23 May--The 24 May issue of the Cairo paper AKHBAR AL-YAWM notes that Egypt's stance toward the USSR remains unchanged and that any improvement in relations between the two countries is dependent upon a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

The paper notes President Anwar as-Sadat's statements delivered during his speech to the People's Assembly on 14 May pertaining to Egypt's willingness to advance two steps to each Soviet step. This means that the Soviets must abandon their expansionist policies, beginning with Afghanistan.

MENA REPORTS ARREST OF AIR FORCE OFFICERS IN SYRIA

NC291144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1114 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 29 May--Travelers from Damascus have reported that the Syrian authorities have recently arrested a new group of pilots and officers of Abu ad-Duhur airbase south of Aleppo, charging them with planning a military operation to shell the special squads in Aleppo and Hamah by using a squadron of MiG-21 planes. The 'Alawite regime is using these special squads to impose its domination over the Syrian citizens.

The Syrian authorities are currently investigating this group of officers and pilots to uncover any contacts they may have with other military units.

The travelers said that the Syrian authorities decided on the transfer, demobilization and arrest of several officers and noncommissioned officers in various military units and airbases in the Aleppo area as a precaution against any surprises. About 1,000 officers and noncommissioned officers of the Sunni sect, which is opposed to 'Alawite domination, have been demobilized.

The travelers said that the Syrian command is also contemplating assigning the 9th Division instead of the 3d Division to confront violent incidents in the northern provinces, particularly as the 9th Division commander, Maj Gen Hasan Turkumani, is still seeking revenge against the Islamic groups for killing his brother in Aleppo recently.

MINISTER GHALI ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO ITALY, VATICAN

For reportage on Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali's official visit to Italy, see the Italy & the Vatican Section of the 29 May and subsequent issues of the West Europe DAILY REPORT.

GHALI SPEAKS AGAINST THOSE SEEKING HEGEMONY IN AFRICA

NC251300 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Egypt has stressed the need to fight hegemony and domination as well as the attempts to return Africa to a state of exploitation and subjection. Egypt asked the African countries to be cautious and prepared to face attempts of domination and hegemony by foreign countries which are doing their best to transfer the cold war to Africa, to sow division among the sons of the continent and to harm the continent's independence.

This came in Egypt's message to Africa which was delivered by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, in a ceremony held this morning at the Central Committee's hall in celebration of Africa Day. His excellency the minister said that facing foreign interventions requires the urgent establishment of a security authority accountable to the Organization of African Unity. This authority should be capable of a speedy response to any emergencies.

GOVERNMENT POLICY STATEMENTS EXPECTED IN MID-JUNE

NC242120 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has said that he will deliver the government's statement of policy in the People's Assembly in mid-June. He added that Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid will also deliver a statement on the state general budget in the People's Assembly in mid-June.

BORDER GUARD FORCES RECEIVE NEW HELICOPTERS, EQUIPMENT

NC251845 Cairo MENA in English 1800 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Cairo, May 25 (MENA)--Egypt's border guard forces have been equipped with helicopters, [word indistinct] launchers and other sophisticated hardware to help to realise its task of securing Egypt's borders everywhere, according to Major General Faruq as-Sahn, commander of the border guard forces. Addressing a press conference here today on the centenary anniversary of the foundation of the forces and the first anniversary of restoring Al-'Arish city, Major General as-Sahn said his forces have shouldered the responsibility, along with the armed forces, for securing Egypt's frontiers and stemming infiltration operations for either smuggling or subversion.

MENA REPORTS ON AS-SADAT INTERVIEW WITH WASHINGTON POST

Part I

NC261547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1454 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 26 May--President Anwar as-Sadat has given a comprehensive interview to Katherine Graham of the American Washington POST. The president deals with current issues in the area and the world.

In his interview, the president also deals with the progress of the Middle East peace process, the autonomy negotiations in light of the current consultations between Egypt and the United States, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Soviet ambitions in the petroleum-rich Gulf area.

The following is the full text of the first part of the interview:

Asked about the results of Vice President Husni Mubarak's visit to the United States, the president said: The meetings with President Carter were very successful. The vice president had lunch with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and met with Defense Secretary Harold Brown. The vice president's report indicates that his discussions with the President and with Muskie were very successful. He exchanged views with Brown on several issues connected with the early resumption of talks between us and Israel on the problem of full autonomy. They will be sending us an answer.

Question: Could you tell us, Mr President, what issues Mubarak discussed? Did he discuss the question of autonomy only or are there other issues to which you would like to have an answer?

Answer: Basically, they were issues related to autonomy, but surely, due to the strategic position here, he had good discussions with Defense Secretary Harold Brown and with the U.S. President on the question of handing over the aid you promised us, which was approved by the Senate and the House, in connection with the sale of arms to us because we are facing a new situation. A completely new situation has arisen here. Well, I have suddenly discovered that Ethiopia has sent a note to the African states through the OAU Secretariat saying that Egypt is unilaterally disposing of the waters of the Nile and that it must discuss the issue with us. The note was sent because we diverted some of the waters of the Nile to Sinai under the Suez Canal. Well, you might know who prompted the Ethiopians to do this. It was the Soviet Union.

We have not diverted enough water to Sinai to make it reach Israel. The water we diverted under the canal is enough to irrigate about 35,000 feddans only on the other side of the Suez Canal bank--the eastern side in Sinai.

This is what I felt and this is what I told the Senate and the House: The geopolitical situation around us is deteriorating. There are Afghanistan, Iran, Southern Yemen and Ethiopia. Ethiopia has started creating difficulties. It has sent this paper to all OAU members and they want to start a battle with us. As you know, we rely 100 percent on the waters of the Nile. We do not have rain. What you have seen on your way here is a very good irrigation system, but it is also a very old system. We only have the Nile and therefore this is a question of life and death to my people. This is why I am asking for the aid to be expedited in order that I may not be taken by surprise. Therefore, the entire situation in the region is unstable and it is inevitable that your government adopt a new policy. This is what I told them repeatedly.

Question: Your Excellency, what path do you think might lead to the resumption of the talks?

Answer: Well, when we began our talks even before and after Camp David and in our treaty, we maintained that there should be no preconditions by either of the two parties, the Israelis or ourselves. Well, the Knesset vote on Jerusalem created a kind of precondition. You know that they actually occupy Jerusalem. When the Israelis say that the Egyptian People's Assembly issued a resolution on Jerusalem, this means one thing. However, when a resolution is passed by the Knesset, it will be implemented because they occupy the territory. Therefore, resolutions issued here will have no consequences. However, what they decide there will have big consequences.

This is what I am demanding; neither of us must set preconditions or exert pressure on the other side. Let us continue the negotiations. In particular, when the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty laid the cornerstone for a comprehensive settlement, they--there is no doubt about this--also affirmed that this is a very firm step, that both Egypt and Israel should honor their commitments to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and we were very happy about it. However, it is not merely an Egyptian treaty with Israel, but a comprehensive peaceful settlement. This is my stand.

Asked what he wants the Americans to do about the negotiations, President as-Sadat said: I have said this before. President Carter did not agree with me when I said that the United States has 99 percent of the cards in the game in the Middle East. I used to say this even before my initiative. Without the assistance of the United States--even after my initiative--we would not have been able to achieve anything.

At the beginning of the Camp David talks, President Carter said to me: You tell the whole world that we have 99 percent of the cards of the game. This is not true. After Camp David I told him: Well, what do you say about you having 100 percent and not 99 percent of the cards of the game? I said this because without U.S. assistance, we would not have achieved anything despite my initiative.

The question is something like this: Why does the United States have 99 percent of the cards of the game? The answer is that the United States is the only party that both Egypt and Israel accept. Both of us have confidence in the United States. I may have more confidence in the United States than Israel does. However, both of us have confidence in the United States.

Let me tell you that when we started this peace process--you remember that in the first disengagement agreement we reached a deadlock, and you know that this agreement was the first step in the peace process--that the first disengagement of forces agreement was a U.S. card. In the process of reaching this agreement, you will see that the United States made proposals to the two sides to overcome the stalemate. This is what I am demanding that you do now. You know the stands of the two sides because of your status as a full partner. It is high time you submitted a paper and specific proposals to both parties.

Question: This will be an American stance or an American paper on the autonomous government and its powers. Is this what you are demanding?

Answer: Yes. Let me tell you this: We have achieved part one of the Camp David agreements; that is, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. We are now dealing with part two, which is connected with full autonomy aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement. Yes, there can be an American paper or an American proposal. I mean that efforts can be exerted to intercede between us and Israel to find some kind of a compromise to enable us to continue with the talks.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, have you heard about a proposal now being discussed by France and Britain on a substitute solution?

Answer: It is imperative for Begin to face this. We have done all we can with them. President Carter has also done all he can with them. It is imperative for France and Britain not to make any moves before 26 May. Afterward, if they make any moves, it will become imperative for Begin to face this. This is not our doing. I would have preferred to see Begin able to settle the entire issue with the United States and with Egypt, particularly under the aegis of this special relationship among the three of us.

If Begin does not approve of this talk and if the 26 May deadline arrives, we will not be able to prevent the others from making moves. However, I have prevented them from doing so in Europe. I asked FRG Foreign Minister Genscher and the envoy French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing sent to me a month and a half ago not to make any moves before 26 May.

Question: Then why do they continue to go ahead with their ideas in Europe?

Answer: For instance, Giscard d'Estaing has established direct contacts concerning oil affairs, instead of handling these affairs through the oil companies. He will now sell them arms. Britain also wants to play a role in the whole matter. Husni Mubarak will meet with Mrs Thatcher tomorrow, Tuesday, or Wednesday. He will also visit Genscher on his way back from the United States. This is because Genscher is now in the FRG, while Schmidt will not be there. He will also meet with Mrs Margaret Thatcher to discuss the latest developments and the post-26 May events after he receives a reply from your government today.

Question: Why did he not meet with the French president?

Answer: Well, as I have told you, Giscard is my friend up to this time. However, I disagree with his policy, his method.

Question: We were in Saudi Arabia a few days ago. Do you feel concerned over the lack of stability in the area?

Answer: Definitely, definitely. If anything happens in the Gulf, and you know that the lifeline is there; that is, oil, and if oil ceases to flow to Europe and Japan, what will happen to Western democracy? Action should be taken on your part now. Action should be in your planning, strategy and outlook, not as far as the Vietnamese [as received] issue is concerned, but as far as the present Soviet gradual penetration is concerned.

This means that on your part, you are advancing slowly. I hope, and let us hope, that Muskie will be able to play another role.

The President proposed that the United States store sophisticated weapons including F-15 fighter planes on our territory, but without stationing any U.S. troops in Egypt.

The President explained that Washington was carefully studying this proposal because it would be the first step in a new plan and a new strategy which the United States must implement to confront the Soviet expansion in the Middle East.

I do not ask for U.S. bases and troops, but I ask them to send me military equipment. He explained that 99 percent of the Egyptian people support him, adding: If this percentage drops, then I will consider it my duty to step down.

The president emphasized that his offer to receive U.S. military equipment differs from the U.S. armed presence in Iran before the downfall of the shah.

Question: You mentioned that there must be new planning and a new outlook.

Answer: Precisely, precisely.

Question: Saudi Crown Prince Fahd has stated that 26 May has arrived and that Saudi Arabia had predicted since the beginning that no results on autonomy would be reached. He added that the issuance of a declaration by Israel on its intention to withdraw from all the territory occupied in 1967 would prompt Saudi Arabia--as a reply--to gather all parties concerned in order to achieve a comprehensive peaceful settlement.

Answer: This is the difficulty I am facing with my Arab colleagues. How can anyone imagine Begin expressing thus his readiness to hand over the territory occupied in 1967 without meeting with those persons with whom he might discuss questions of security? If Begin were to declare this, then why the need for holding negotiations and establishing relations? The big problem with my colleagues is that they believe they can sit down thousands of kilometers away and give orders to Begin to hand over the land or declare he would do so. Begin will never declare this and will continue to feel secure and will say: When you feel you are ready to come and negotiate, come. Nothing can be achieved before this.

This is logical. This is the difference between me and them. I say what I say and I repeat it. You will remember that I said I did not want a second or a third disengagement agreement or a partial agreement. I want a comprehensive settlement and I want our land which was occupied in 1967. Everything that they say behind closed doors, I said publicly at the Knesset and I still say it now. What is the difference between me and them? The difference is that I sat down with the Israelis and you now see what has happened regarding Sinai. This is a very logical method. The land there is mine and it was in the hands of Israel. When I told them give me my land, they said: Give us our security. Yes, I said, I agree and let us agree on this and we agreed.

Question: Why have you decided not to criticize the Saudis since 15 May?

Answer: Not the Saudis alone, but the entire Arab world. I decided not to enter into battles with any Arab state and Saudi Arabia is one of the states. You may know, perhaps, that I abolished martial law on 15 May after it had been in force for 70 years. The era of great Egypt, as it was before when it gave the world the first civilization, the first government and the first state 7,000 years ago, has begun. We had a state and a government here 7,000 years ago. This is why I am now devoting 95 percent of my efforts to reconstruction.

My people are a wonderful and magnificent people indeed. They are dignified, but they are also very vital, exactly like the American people. You too have these two qualities in the United States: dignity and vitality. We must waste no efforts on anything and must devote them entirely to reconstruction. This process has begun and I am happy.

Moreover, see what happened to those states when they severed relations with me last year. In Syria, there is a civil war. In Iraq, there are clashes with Iran. Come to North Africa: the Soviet Union is instigating both Algeria and Libya against Morocco and it is instigating Libya against all its neighbors--against Tunisia and against me. Since severing relations with me a year ago, they have been living in a critical situation in the Arab world not only in their relations among themselves but also in their relations with their peoples.

Egypt is the only exception: It has full democracy and no martial law and I have not resorted to these laws in the past 9 years. We have full democracy and a free press. We have a very stable government and we have the state's institutions and the supremacy of the law. I am very happy with this. This is why I told them to come and take a lesson from here. We have no quarrel with any of you.

All this happened in 1 year. This year we recovered 80 percent of Sinai. We achieved a great political success and we began a process of rebuilding the country. I wonder if you have time, Katherine; I will show you Mit Abu al-Kawm, the new Mit Abu al-Kawm which I am building now from the revenues from my book, which will be about $1 million.

Well, I have built one-third of Mit Abu al-Kawm. Well, stones are used in rebuilding it. I am building with stones like the ones with which the pyramids were built. I am building houses which will last 5,000 years and which are powered by solar energy for the first time in Egypt. In fact, the German Government made a great contribution when it heard about my project. They installed a solar heating system in every house. The peasants here know nothing about apartments. Every one of them wants his own house.

Question: To what extent have your national economy and country been affected as a result of the measures taken by the Arab states?

Answer: They could have had a destructive effect but for your aid last year. Last year was a bottleneck for us. Let me tell you this first: We used to get only $500 million. Some might think we used to get billions, not just $500 million, which was the so-called Rabat aid. Well, we were using this aid to provide liquidity. Last year was the difficult year, but thanks to God and thanks to the United States, Germany, Japan and the Western world, but especially the United States, we were able to overcome all these difficulties. Beginning with this year's budget, we will depend on no one in the Arab world. I have declared this.

We faced a very difficult period last year. Without your aid, it could have been a deadly blow to us. However, I also have the problem of inflation which is a worldwide problem. There is also the problem of prices. I have met with the deputy prime ministers who are the heads of the production, services and economic sectors. I have met with them in order to reorganize the home from inside. As I have told you, I am devoting 95 percent of my efforts to the home and 5 percent to Mr Begin and all these differences. Believe me, I will tell him of this. This may annoy him but it is the truth. That is why I sent a message to President Carter yesterday with Husni Mubarak. I told him: Find the method and I am ready to begin.

Question: Are you disappointed in your friendship with Begin, in the sense that it did not result in what you were looking forward to?

Answer: Not at all. It is not easy to be a friend of Menahem Begin. We passed through many critical times before we became friends. To me friendship has dimensions. He is my friend. Yes, but what is he doing? I know what he is facing there both politically and economically and even at the level of his health. A friend must know this. I always take into consideration the views of others before I make a decision. It is not an initiative by one side, but by both of us. I must calculate what he is facing.

Question: Can you continue your efforts to build what seems a strategic alliance with the United States? One of the things that has been published is that the vice president talked to the Senate and the House of Representatives about U.S. military aid to Egypt.

Answer: You are scared in the United States. Believe me, you are scared there. One day a report was published there saying that the United States built its strategy on the basis that its starting point would be from Egypt. You heard me say that I would give the United States facilities to rescue the hostages. I announced this officially. On 15 May I said that I would give the United States facilities to reach the Gulf when there is danger there. Well, when this report emerged from the Pentagon stating that the new U.S. strategy will start from Egypt, it caused some concern because it meant that I had offered bases. I did not offer bases, but my people are extremely happy because I told them the pure facts as I said on 15 May.

I said "yes" to rescuing the hostages at any time. When the operation failed, I said that the failure must not at all discourage you. Continue your planning. The planning of that operation was an immense task. I still have some military knowledge. I did not forget this great planning for the operation that failed in Iran, 5,000 miles from the United States. What is more important is that when the operation failed, a decision was made 5,000 miles away from the United States that enabled you to withdraw the decision of your might.

You know that in military history we consider Rommel's withdrawal more splendid that Montgomery's success because the latter's forces were ten times more numerous. What could a man do with a 10 to 1 ratio? We consider Rommel's withdrawal in the face of this overwhelming superiority of Montgomery's forces a splendid military achievement. What the U.S. forces did is also a splendid military achievement because you would have increased the number of the hostages to 200 if things went wrong. Without this great planning, the number of hostages would have increased to 150 or 200. But you withdrew 5,000 miles from the United States. It was bad luck indeed.

Question: Do you have a plan with the United States for the establishment of a plant to produce aircraft, for example?

Answer: Exactly, exactly. Your people were surprised when they saw my aircraft production plant here because it can produce the jet planes the Americans produce.

Question: Can we publish this?

Answer: Yes, yes. We have asked your help in this and an agreement has been signed between us in this regard.

Question: Is this what we (?expect) regarding the F-5A aircraft?

Answer: We have not signed on the basis that they be F-5A's. We hope to obtain them, but the agreement concerns specific spare parts also. We also hope to reach agreement on the F-6A but no agreement has yet been reached.

Question: There is also the question of producing the FX aircraft which will be the next development in this series.

Answer: I hope to obtain F-5A planes, helicopters and any spare parts I will need here.

Question: Could you tell us briefly about the internal situation here, about the new emphasis in the constitution now on Islamic law and also about the internal situation as a whole and the position of the Copts?

Answer: Well, I am confident that you raised this question because I spent 2 hours of my speech speaking to my people on the position of the Copts who are the Christians of my country. Let me tell you this: Egypt is the only country that has remained cohesive for 7,000 years.

Can you find any difference? Can you tell which of the deputy prime ministers is a Muslim and which is a Christian? There is one Christian among the five deputy prime ministers but we are always united like one man. History records that when the crusaders captured Jerusalem, they prevented the Egyptian Christians from going there for pilgrimage because they had fought the crusaders in defense of their country's independence.

Where did I receive my preliminary education? I received it at a Coptic Church which is attached to one of the monasteries a few kilometers from here. I visited the school 3 years ago and learned that my class there and the bench I sat on 50 years ago were the same. I built two new schools to replace this school. This happened 3 years ago and I am telling you all these facts. Another very important fact is that when I began the project of building Mit Abu al-Kawm--believe me when I was told I would get $1 million for my book, I said I cannot spend the million dollars because we are not used to your way of life. The sum of $1 million is something usual in the United States but I cannot spend it. Believe me.

I did not know what to do with the $1 million, so I decided to rebuild Mit Abu al-Kawm. We have in every village what we call land title deeds [zimam al-ard]. Each village in Egypt has land title deeds shown on the map. The Copts possess more than half of the land title deeds in Mit Abu al-Kawm. All the members of my family are workers. I built these houses for them and this is what I said in my speech. Has anybody protested this? No. My family is here. My relatives are workers employed by the Copts because the Copts own the land and this is natural.

For thousands of years--for 7,000 years we lived here as one country before Christianity and Islam. The country remained united after Christianity and after Islam. I am sorry to say that the head of the church wants to return to the Middle Ages--the struggle between the church and the government. He wanted to become a political leader. This is what I publicly told the entire world and my people on 15 May and I corroborated what I said with documents. I told him no. The Copts have their deputies in the parliament. Because they were not elected by the electorate, the president appointed 10 of them because they are a minority. To tackle this problem in our constitution, we decided that 350 members will be elected directly and the president will appoint 10 Christians.

Only four [Copts] out of the 350 members were elected. They are members of my party. I add 10 more to these four by appointing them. The new head of the church is not pleased with this. He wanted a state within the state and wanted the church and not his representatives or deputies in all parts of the country and in our parliament and government to be the leaders. This is the problem in very simple words. If you return to my 15 May speech, you will find all the documents corroborating this.

Question: Do you feel that in your country there are some Islamic men of religion who want to play a political role like Khomeyni?

Answer: Yes, yes. Haven't you heard of the Muslim Brotherhood? The new breeds of Muslim Brotherhood are called the Islamic organizations. These organizations are very fanatical to the extent that they killed the former Awqaf minister, who was a Muslim like them. They not only oppose the Christians; they also oppose the government. They killed the Awqaf minister. They were tried and two of them were executed. Well, we have this, but it is a natural thing in every country in which there are fanatics from this side or that. However, the question which I raise now is: will fanaticism govern us here? No.

In my speech, you will find, I am with their demand regarding Christmas. The eastern churches celebrate Christmas on 7 January rather than 25 December, which coincides with my birthday and which I usually spend here in my village. I issued my instructions to provide protection to their churches on Christmas without their demanding this, as I declared in February and I did not declare this after they said no. [sentence as received]

The government did its duty in protecting every church in Egypt because of the Muslim fanatics, without the Christians knowing this. Therefore, when a report mentioned that there was something in Egypt that could create a state of chaos in the country because you know that religious feeling here in my country is a very sensitive matter. [sentence as received] Religion runs in our veins, Christians and Muslims. It is a fact and it will be a very serious matter if any person tries to create difficulties for the government by instigating sedition here or there. This is a very serious thing. Well, we protected thousands of churches without their knowing it. They did not know until I told them in February. I thanked the police and the interior minister before the whole state in February.

How can we do this in February and then they allege in April that the government is neglecting them? The question is merely one of church struggle for power.

Part II

NC271510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1327 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Cairo, 27 May--In the second part of his comprehensive and important interview with the Washington POST, President Anwar as-Sadat deals with the progress of the autonomy negotiations. He expresses the belief that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin is not at all ready to reach an agreement on the autonomy. President as-Sadat also deals with the Soviet danger which is threatening the area after the invasion of Afghanistan and the role of the United States in this respect. He also refers to some of Egypt's accomplishments.

The following is the text of the second part of President as-Sadat's interview with Katherine Graham of the Washington POST.

Question: Do you believe, Mr President, that under Begin, another Israeli minister will resign? In other words, do you see it as a campaign to change Israel's relationship with the Palestinians? Do you consider what Begin or any other Israeli official is doing procrastination or do you believe that they are unable to take a bold step toward the Palestinians?

Answer: First of all, let me say that I do not want to analyze the internal political situation in Israel because this is not my business. But let me tell you one simple thing: The last time I met with Begin in Aswan several months ago, I told him that perhaps Dayan had dealt him a blow in one way when he said: Why impose yourself on those who do not want you to rule them? Dayan then asked: "Why do we have to impose ourselves on them? There would be no need at all to discuss autonomy if Israeli rule continued. If Begin came one day--if I were in Begin's place, I would have granted autonomy to the inhabitants of the occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza Strip without making any conditions. The main reason why I don't impose myself on them is to make them come and sit to negotiate the question of security."

My own view is that had I been in Begin's place, I would have had no need to reach an agreement at Camp David on the question of autonomy. It would have been my duty to grant them autonomy immediately in order that I would have been able to maintain control until they had come to discuss the questions of security and the final agreement. This is my idea and it is possible, but it requires a person with my kind of initiative. A person is needed there to start an initiative and say: Why must we rule these people directly when they do not want us to rule them? Take autonomy and let us sit together and discuss the questions of security, withdrawal and so on.

Question: And Begin?

Answer: In the four meetings in Al-'Arish, Alexandria, Haifa and Aswan, I always urged Begin to sit with me and agree on political directives to our ministers. As soon as we agreed on these directives, our ministers would be able to reach agreement on full autonomy within hours. Begin showed no readiness in the four meetings to accept this and I believe he will never be prepared to accept it.

Question: What, in your opinion, is the reason for our reaching this impasse on 26 May? Is it due to Mr Begin, who from the beginning did not intend to abide by the commitments he and the Americans made at Camp David in this regard? Why this change in the situation and in all the reactions?

Answer: Why didn't you address this question to him? Really, you must put this question to him. What I feel today is different from what I felt before Camp David. You know that for 10 months after my initiative, and before Camp David, we launched a very fierce battle against each other--Begin and I. We were not friends at all at that time. Each side used to attack the other through its press and information media.

You must address this question to him. But my feeling is that the man is not ready. I asked him four times. You know that the first time was in Al-'Arish a year ago on 26 May, and I told him then that there was 1 year ahead of us. Well, why don't we sit down and give instructions to our ministers regarding full autonomy so that a final agreement can be reached? He did not respond to my question during our four meetings and has not done so up to this moment.

Question: Your Excellency has mentioned that you have met with King Husayn.

Answer: No, I have not met with King Husayn. He has sent me a letter via a mutual friend. However, there is no contact between us.

Question: How do you view his role?

Answer: The three of us, the United States, Israel and I have given him a role in the West Bank and Gaza, for example, to supervise or participate with the Egyptians. As you know, Gaza was my responsibility before the Israelis occupied it. No, I have given this role to King Husayn because I do not want to get anything in Gaza or the West Bank. We want to solve this problem for them. We also want to put them on the correct course so that they may have their say. We will not determine their future on their behalf, neither I, nor Begin, nor Carter nor King Husayn.

Question: Can this be an interim period? I mean, if we reach a deadlock, can this be considered an interim method to hand over the West Bank to the Jordanians?

Answer: No. You see, I am not the one who decides this. We must not determine the future of any country--that is up to its inhabitants, its proprietors. We cannot decide the future of the Palestinians, not Carter, not I, not Begin and not Husayn.

Husayn wants to take a role but why does he not come and assume his role with us in the negotiations and the Camp David and full autonomy agreements? Then, when 5 years have elapsed, that is, after the transitional period ends, you can submit your request. Then questions will be submitted. One of the questions will be: Are you ready to join the Hashemite Kingdom? If the people choose that, I can say they will agree 100 percent in case the Palestinians approve, but King Husayn wants to take them. [sentence as received]

Therefore, King Husayn is creating troubles for us that can lead to the collapse of the entire peace process, but it will not collapse. It will not collapse at all for a very simple reason--that there is now a treaty between Egypt and Israel. There are good relations and a good neighbor policy. There is also a table around which we sit, even if we disagree. We sit together and discuss everything. Every Israeli now prefers to come to Cairo by car, crossing the whole of Sinai from its northernmost part to its southernmost part in order to reach Cairo by car. They are coming daily. No one can change this because the entire process will not collapse as King Husayn and others believe. It will never collapse.

Question: Your Arab neighbors too have their own doubts about the usefulness of the peace process. What is your comment?

Answer: This recalls exactly their behavior when they from thousands of kilometers away told Mr Begin: Come and put all the territories which you seized in 1967 on the table and return them to us. Before we sit down with you, you must declare this and that. Well, Begin was the happiest man because he told them: Go to hell. I will give nothing except to those who come to sit with me and discuss the security issue.

This is my problem with my Arab colleagues. However, a fact remains--1 year after they severed relations and believed they had isolated Egypt, each one of them has now become isolated. They are now isolated in their own countries. Individually, they are also isolated from each other in the Arab world. Among neighbors, there is a Syrian-Iraqi dispute and a Jordanian-Syrian dispute. There is the Palestinians' dispute with King Husayn, the Syrians' dispute with others, the dispute in North Africa and elsewhere.

They have succeeded in isolating themselves and not Egypt. We have very good relations with all the states of the world. Here we have established a model of democracy in this area, which is full of police states in all parts of the Middle East, not only in the Arab states but also in other states such as Pakistan and Iran. All these states are police states, except Egypt. We have abolished martial law. We have a state of stable institutions. Each ruler in these other states is afraid, of his own people and of foreign countries. This is the truth.

Therefore, they say that the whole peace process has collapsed. But it will not collapse because ultimately we will sit with the Israelis in Al-'Arish or Beersheba to discuss the points of difference, no matter what they are.

Question: Will this situation give the Soviet Union an opportunity to use its influence with the Palestinians?

Answer: Yes. Look what happened in Afghanistan and at the Islamic Congress. This is why I tell the Israelis from time to time--and you must tell them as well--that they should not follow such a selfish policy because instead of winning 800 million Muslims over to our camp, their selfish and arrogant policy has lost them 800 million Muslims. A recent decision by the Islamic Congress on Afghanistan has placed the United States in the same position as the Soviet Union. Is this right?

What I mean is that we should understand the reason because the main point in their resolution is that the United States is behind Israel, which controls Jerusalem and does this and that against the Islamic world concerning one of the most sacred issues for Muslims. This is why I say that Israel must consider the strategic situation around us--the strategic situation facing the United States as the first superpower in the world. It should not create difficulties that it can help solve. Yes, the Israeli position creates difficulties for you and me.

Question: What, in your opinion, is the guarantee that the peace process will be continued?

Answer: Are you asking me to call off the entire process? Do you mean that you are asking me to suspend the entire process? Let me tell you this: The guarantee lies with Israeli public opinion. I saw the Israeli public in Beersheba and Haifa. I can tell you that over 90 percent of the Israeli people support peace. This is the guarantee.

I saw it in Haifa. Can you imagine: I invited all of Haifa to come and visit me in Alexandria. They showed me. Believe me when I tell you that if the population of Haifa was 250,000, at least 230,000 of them went into the streets to greet me. I saw them. Even the Israelis themselves were extremely surprised. This had never happened before in the history of Israel. The entire population of Haifa came out to greet me. I was and will continue to be deeply moved by Haifa. It was no different in Beersheba, although not quite the same as Haifa. This, therefore, is the guarantee for the entire process that has followed my initiative. I thank you as friends of both sides and for the role played by you and by my friends. Thank you for your part. Now the facts have been accepted and we can sit down together and discuss everything.

Question: What about the continuous tension resulting from the puzzling and menacing Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Iran?

Answer: The difficulty lies in these two countries. When I was asked if I thought that the Soviet Union would go to war for the sake of the Gulf, I said why should it go as far as war? I did not believe in the beginning that the Soviet Union would go to war for the sake of the Gulf for a very simple reason: It was getting more through (?tension) than it would through battle or war. I told the American people, Congress and the Senate 3 years ago that this would come. I also told the cadets of your (?military) academy 3 years ago before all this happened. I have met with them since at the Red Sea. You will find this on record there with them. You must get rid of the Vietnam complex forever. You should implement your strategy urgently to check the Soviet Union. When the Soviet Union sees that it is checked by someone, it will stop.

Do you believe me? I am not a big or medium power but merely a developing country. I curbed them in my country and expelled 16,000 Soviet experts in one week, setting a deadline of no more than a week. They were out of the country 24 hours before the deadline. When the Soviets find someone curbing them, they curb themselves. Well, you must end the policies you pursued after the Vietnam war, Watergate and all the acts of exposure that you sometimes practised.

Let me tell you that we in this country are not backward. We are still our own masters at this moment. On whom does the Soviet Union depend? The Soviet Union is depending on leaders without stature in the PDRY, Ethiopia and on Al-Qadhdhafi. However, we are masters of our policy and you do not depend on As-Sadat. No. You depend on Egypt with its 41 million people, the elite of the Arab world. You depend on Egypt's understanding, friendship and resources. It is the only country in the area now that Iran is gone. Egypt is the only country that can mobilize an army equipped with all modern weapons. We successfully fought the October war, the first missiles and electronic war, the war with Israel. This is Egypt.

Question: I cannot understand what you mean by getting rid of the Vietnam obsession vis-a-vis the situation in this area. Do you mean that we should send half a million soldiers to occupy it?

Answer: No, no. I was clear. I said that anyone who asks for one U.S. soldier to defend him or fight his battle must not at all be recognized as legitimate. Every country must fight its own battle. I am not asking and will never ask for one U.S. soldier to fight my battle by proxy. However, there is a kind of balance. There are now two superpowers in the world. The United States is the first superpower and the Soviet Union the second. There had been a kind of balance before detente in all parts of the world. The two superpowers used to restrain each other when one of them went beyond its limits. Well, you have abandoned this through detente and because of Watergate. Do you understand what I mean? I am not asking for bases or the presence of U.S. soldiers.

Question: But how would this help reach a better policy concerning Afghanistan? Do you think that this could be achieved by increasing the volume of arms offers to Pakistan?

Answer: Well, we must admit the need to arm Pakistan; as an example, this is the first step. The second step is to offer assistance by helping us, your friends, not by building bases on our territory or the like, absolutely not.

I can mobilize an army of a million soldiers. I did this before and I have the resources and the pilots who surprised your people by their use of Phantom jets. Before, we used MiGs and when our pilots used the Phantoms they were at first astonished because to them this was like having driven a 1930 automobile and then to switch to a 1980 Cadillac. In a Phantom jet everything functions by computer, whereas this is not available in any kind of MiG, whether the 21, 17 or 19. A pilot used to do everything by himself in addition to fighting.

That is why I am telling you to offer assistance to your friends. Somalia, for instance, has waited for your help, but no response has come.

Question: What is the difference in the policy you described and which can be applied in Egypt--the mobilization of 1 million soldiers--and the policy which Iran pursued? How could you achieve results here in the Gulf which are different from those achieved under the shah?

Answer: It is always the same question which draws a comparision between me and the shah. Why do you have to act this way? Why?

It is time for you to realize the facts in a country like this. It is a free country because when you leave here you can meet anybody you want in the country and you can go any place in this country. This country is not like the Soviet Union where you are not allowed to travel more than 15 kilometers from Moscow. You can meet any person here and I believe you will meet some of my opponents.

Commenting on this, the Washington POST owner said: I had dinner with them last night.

The president: They will never disagree with me because this is a democracy.

Question: What is your opinion on the established policy of not sending troops, but sending arms only?

Answer: Send arms to your friends when they feel in dire need of them, that is, whenever they are in dire need. I want to explain the matter to you as I see it.

At this point, the president looked at a globe and pointed to several places on it saying: This is Iran. This is where Iraq is located and this is Egypt. This is South Yemen and this is Ethiopia. This is Somalia and this is where Berbera is located opposite South Yemen. Berbera was under Soviet domination but President Siad Barre expelled the Soviet experts from it. No aid was given to Siad. Why?

You are reluctant and Ethiopia can go there because the region is very small, as you can see, and you can go there. Somalia is torn apart and the man is seeking your aid to rescue him. Your people want facilities in Berbera. Why don't your people move to help a man who has been shouting for help for 3 years? Believe me, I declared this before your people in the Congress last April, that is about a month ago. Contemplate the situation. This is Afghanistan, Iran and South Yemen. The crescent extends to Ethiopia and then to Chad and Libya. It is the semi-fertile crescent.

Question: This then is the situation surrounding you?

Answer: Yes, this is the situation surrounding me and your interests there in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf. This is an obstacle. Well, I do not ask the United States to send any troops. I have said this before and also said: Do not send one American soldier, but send us more equipment and let your strategy include us so that we may sit together and unify our strategy.

I do not know what your people's reaction is, but the situation is serious and I am trying to draw the attention of the Senate and the House. Carter knows and fully realizes the situation, but the matter is in the hand of the Senate and the House.

Question: What is your attitude toward the U.S. hostages in Iran?

Answer: Concerning the hostages, you must not stop planning their rescue. If I were in President Carter's place, I would always try to save them. When I expelled the Soviet experts from the country, I had no relations with you. My relations with you were cut off and I was vehemently attacking Rogers because he was unjust and the United States was unjust. I attacked both the United States and the Soviet Union at the time.

If you like me and accept my friendship on this basis, then you are welcome. My people, as you know, are very generous. They are great and worthy of confidence. If you want this, well and good. If you want to compare me with those here and there, then you insist on making a mistake. Whatever you want, I am staying until the end of my second term in 1982. I am preparing to retire. I live the happiest moments of my life here because I was born here.

Question: Will you nominate yourself for another term?

Answer: I have not studied this matter. The recent constitutional amendment made another term in the presidency possible but I had limited my presidency in the constitution to two terms ending in 1982. I will be happy if my people allow me to retire. Believe me when I say that had I not obtained 99.9 percent of the votes, I wouldn't have stayed in my post. I am not a politican. I believe you have heard me say in most of my speeches that I represent the Egyptian family and that I am the head of this family. I am not a politician because I am not skilled in politics as the politicians are.

Answering a question regarding achievements made, the president said: There are achievements every day, such as the tunnel built under the Suez Canal, which you will see. It is one of the wonders of the world, thanks to you. In 2 years, we will be self-sufficient in fertilizers and cement. By the end of this year, the canal royalties will reach $1 billion, also thanks to you because you carried out the canal clearing operation--the U.S. fleet, that is. This year, oil revenues will reach $1 billion from the fields that Israel has given back. I am not talking about the new discoveries. What I get now, without the new discoveries, is $1 billion. To me, everything appears bright and calls for optimism.

The president added: I am not talking about what has been discovered recently. The revenues I am getting now are extremely good. Everything calls for optimism. Everything I have mentioned is a separate achievement. I can tell you that our achievements average one a month. You can see that for yourselves. This is why I see no reason for anxiety.

At present I am concentrating on intensive agriculture, and in this respect I rely on you. A farmer from Arizona came here and submitted to us a model project for implementation in our desert land. It was splendid, more than you can imagine. I concentrate on good land and he, a Arizona specialist on cultivating the desert, comes here and finds more arable land and water. It was much better than in Arizona. Some Egyptians worked in Arizona for a year and came back. Now I will speed up the policy of extensive agriculture. This year I will produce Egypt's food. This is what I care about. I do not care about Husayn or anyone else. Sooner or later they will all come. Nothing can equal our example. We are setting an example in democracy, stability and reconstruction, an example we are demonstrating to them all. Thank you.

BRIEFS

FRENCH CREDIT AGREEMENT--Cairo, 25 May--An agreement was signed today between Egypt and France under which credit facilities will reach 39 million francs. The French loan will be used to finance the importation from France of agricultural machinery and equipment, particularly tractors, irrigation motors, poultry-production equipment and production requirements for small farmers. [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1414 GMT 25 May 80 NC]

RECENT IRANIAN ATTACKS ACROSS BORDER SCORED

JN282042 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 26 May the racist Persian Iranian authorities committed a blatant aggression against the Iraqi border at Maysan junction, thus affirming its expansionist aims and hostile intentions against our struggling state.

A responsible source at the Interior Ministry informed INA yesterday that three Iranian tracked vehicles, which were accompanied by an infantry force belonging to the Iranian border post of ('Anakza), infiltrated the Iraqi border on the aforementioned date and kidnaped a contractor and two of the men working with him on the construction of the new Iraqi border post of Al-'Aylah, in addition to five others belonging to the border forces. The Iranian force then led them into Iranian territory.

Such a blatant aggression by the racist Persian authorities against the Iraqi border thus exposes the reality of the evil intentions harbored by the Khomeyni regime, first, against Iraq and, second, against the Arab nation. Such an act also highlights some aspects of the aggressive role played by this regime where implementing the imperialist scheme in the region is concerned.

It is from such a course, whose aims are clear, that the expansionist and racist nature of the Khomeyni regime's practices is exposed, despite all the forms of guises and darkness in which the regime veils itself in an attempt to disguise the reality of the role it is playing in the region to serve imperialist interests and as an extension of the expansionist role played by the ousted shah's regime.

No doubt that the current developments of the political situation in the region, the change of the equations--which are associated with attempts at polarization and imposing hegemony--and the escalation of the imperialist onslaught against the Arab nation--whose struggle is being daily intensified--have all led the imperialist circles to plan new attempts for the purpose of creating new domestic organs which are camouflaged under different guises. Indeed, these circles believe that such organs will be sufficient to peddle what they deem to be necessary to achieve their aggressive aims.

This is now being represented by the Khomeyni regime through the clear role it is playing in escalating its aggression against Iraq--which represents the firm revolutionary base of the Arab nation's eastern wing--in a desperate attempt to undermine this nation's effectiveness in confronting the imperialist and Zionist schemes.

The Khomeyni regime's continued exposure of its expansionist ambitions in the Arab Gulf region; its determination not to withdraw from the three Arab islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa; its continued attacks against the sons of our Arab people in Ahvaz Province; its continuous violation of the rights of the non-Persian Iranian nationalities; and the agent role it is playing through fabricating the U.S. hostages game in order to prepare the right atmosphere for increasing the U.S. military presence in the region, all make us understand the blatant aggression which was waged by the Khomeyni regime against our Iraqi border on 26 May. Indeed, the real motives behind this regime's act cannot but primarily be associated with its racist expansionist nature and its continuous attempts at waging an aggression against Iraq in order to divert Iraq from playing its role of struggle in confronting the challenges being directed against the Arab nation at the current delicate stage.

The Persian clique's recent practices cannot but be a factor behind escalating the acute tension prevailing in the region, in accordance with the aggressive imperialist motives. However, the responsibility of such a situation will have to be shouldered by the Persian clique ruling in Tehran.

IRAQI, BULGARIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION

JN291528 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1425 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May--Iraqi-Bulgarian talks began here today to discuss ways to develop cooperative relations between the two countries. The Iraqi side was headed by RCC member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan while the Bulgarian side was headed by Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The first deputy prime minister reviewed Iraqi-Bulgarian relations, affirming Iraq's wish to develop them. He also reviewed the possible formulas to develop the economic cooperation agreement in accordance with the agreement reached between President Saddam Husayn and Chairman Todor Zhivkov during their meeting this morning.

The heads of the two sides affirmed their sincere wish to develop bilateral relations in the various fields in the service of the Iraqi and Bulgarian peoples.

29 May Talks

AU301032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Boyan Traykov, Bulgarian radio special correspondent in Baghdad, has sent us the following report on the Todor Zhivkov-Saddam Husayn talks held yesterday: [report read by announcer]

The agreement reached by the two leaders on a number of economic and political issues can justify the assessment that this meeting was a fruitful one. The existing friendly relations between the two countries were reviewed and special attention was devoted to the expansion of economic cooperation by utilizing the opportunities created by the characteristic economic potential of the two countries.

Bulgaria will participate even more extensively in building the Iraqi economy--not only in supplying machines, products and equipment but also in building agro-industrial complexes and industrial enterprises. For its part, Iraq will not only deliver crude oil but also processed raw materials. There also are prospects for economic cooperation in various spheres of industry, agriculture, construction, transportation and geological-research work. The possibilities for expanding a cultural exchange were also outlined.

In their talks, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Saddam Husayn also discussed certain problems of the international situation; special attention was devoted to the Middle East situation and the two countries expressed support for the just cause of the Palestinian people; they also condemned the separatist Camp David dealings. The talks were held in a friendly, constructive atmosphere.

In addition to the joint communique (?other documents will be signed) that will reflect in concrete form future Bulgarian-Iraqi cooperation. Tonight Comrade Todor Zhivkov will meet Bulgarian diplomatic and economic representatives [words indistinct] the culture in Iraq.

'IZZAT IBRAHIM RETURNS FROM PRAGUE 29 MAY

JN291845 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim returned to Baghdad from Prague this afternoon at the end of a 4-day official visit to Czechoslovakia. In a statement to INA, the RCC vice chairman praised the results of his visit to Czechoslovakia and the discussion he held with the officials there. He said: During the visit we met with President Gustav Husak, who asked us to convey his greeting and regards to President Saddam Husayn. He added: The talks which we held with the Czechoslovak officials were held in an atmosphere of amity and mutual understanding. We discussed the situation in the Arab arena and the dangers and challenges the Arab nation is facing as a result of the escalated imperialist onslaught and the As-Sadat-Zionist agression and conspiracies. We also discussed the means for confronting these challenges and foiling them.

'Izzat Ibrahim pointed out that the discussions included the tense situation in the Arab Gulf region, the threats faced by the region and the foreign ambitions there. The situation in the Indian Ocean and the imperialist activities and military presence aimed against the security, safety and sovereignty of the region were also discussed.

The RCC vice chairman added: We also discussed means for developing and extending bilateral relations in order to give a push forward in a way which will achieve the vital interests of the two countries and friendly peoples. The visit and the talks were conducted in an atmosphere of amity, complete frankness and understanding, which reflected the two countries' wish to develop their relations to cover more fields in the interest of the just issues of struggle of the two peoples and of all people in the world who love peace, freedom and independence.

FINANCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM OPEC MEETING

JN292056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2045 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 29 May--Finance Minister Thamir Razuqi returned here from Vienna tonight after participating in the OPEC finance ministers meetings which were held there on Tuesday.

PEACE COUNCIL CALLS FOR OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

JN291947 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May--The Iraqi National Council for Peace and Solidarity has called for organizing a world campaign to impose an oil embargo against the racist regime in South Africa. In a statement issued today, the council explained that such an embargo will bolster the resolution banning arms exports to the racist regime and will be tantamount to a deterrent punishment.

The statement exposed the organic link between the Zionist entity and the South Africa regime and the similarity between them in structure and aggressive and racist objectives. It also exposed the link between these two regimes and imperialism.

The statement said that solidarity with the nationalist movement in Africa is an urgent necessity in order to unify the forces of peace and liberation to crush imperialism and liquidate the bases of colonialism.

KURDISTAN PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON 26 MAY ANNIVERSARY

JN272132 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1640 GMT 27 May 80

[Text of statement issued on 26 May 1980 by the Political Bureau of the Kurdistan Democratic Party on the fourth anniversary of the "national and progressive 26 May revolution--this statement was carried by (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish at 1530 GMT on 27 May and in Bahdinani Kurdish at 1500 GMT on 28 May]

[Text] Greetings to the national and progressive 26 May revolution on its fourth anniversary.

O honorable struggling people of Iraq, o sons of the steadfast struggling Kurdish people: Today is the anniversary of a most shining day in the history of the struggling Kurdish nation, which has always stood up bravely against colonialism, slavery, chauvinism and dictatorship. Today is the anniversary of the national and progressive 26 May revolution, which broke the (?heart) of darkness brought about by the March 1975 setback.

In March 1975 bloody Saddam and traitor Mohammad Reza Shah agreed [words indistinct] reaction in the region, in collaboration [word indistinct] with U.S. imperialism to (?strangle) the September revolution. This agreement was in essence an imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot not only against the Kurdish liberation movement, but also against the liberation movement of the peoples of Iran, Iraq andthe whole region. After signing the black Algiers agreement, the liberation revolution of Dhofar was hit. The Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist movement were also exposed to the ugliest annihilation campaigns by Israel, reaction and U.S. imperialism.

Also after signing the Algiers agreement, traitor As-Sadat visited Israel and the Camp David plot was hatched and began to be implemented. In these years, the Iraqi racist regime launched the ugliest racist campaigns inside Iraq and oppressed the honorable struggling people of Iraq with their Arabs, Kurds and Minorities, using the force of fire and steel.

In the field of foreign policy, the Iraqi regime worked hand in hand with the shah's traitor regime in Iran and conspired with it against the peoples of Iran and Iraq. On the level of the Arab world, the terrorist Iraqi regime struck against the Palestinian resistance and assassinated scores of honorable strugglers. The regime has carrying out and is still carrying out policies that are hostile to the Arab peoples' interests and that in practice serve the imperialist policies and the plots of Camp David and reaction.

The 26 May revolution erupted in 1965 and changed the balance of power and created [words indistinct] the reactionary regimes in the region. Today the revolution has made large strides forward along the path of achieving its aims and programs. Thus, it has (?foiled) the enemies' plans and plots.

The ninth conference of our Kurdistan Democratic Party, which was held in November 1979, was really a new stage, which has given the 26 May revolution great momentum and potential. Our party's ninth conference stressed and deepened our party's strategy and progressive principles. The short period that has elapsed since the convocation of the conference has proved the soundness of the scientific strategy and the practicality of the principles adopted by our party. That was also the best reply to the reactionaries and opportunists.

During this short period, our party has made big strides forward in all fields, be they are military, organizational or informational. In the national arena, our party has also played a revolutionary and progressive role and has struggled untiringly for the sake of forming a national progressive front on the level of Kurdistan and Iraq. In this regard, our party held fruitful meetings with the majority of the Iraqi national and Islamic forces and achieved great success in this respect. But, regrettably, the group of Jalal at-Talabani has spared no effort [words indistinct] campaigns against our party in word and deed. At-Talabani created [words indistinct] an atmosphere heralding a fratricidal war. All the Kurdistan and Iraqi national forces realize the scope of the catastrophes this war has inflicted on our people.

Out of our desire to maintain the unity of the national Kurdistan and Iraqi ranks, we call on all the Kurdistan and Iraqi national and progressive forces, on the Iraqi people with their Arabs and Kurds and on At-Talabani supporters as well to expose these wrong stands--which stir up fratricide. We call on them [word indistinct] so that the peshmerga guns will unite against the racist regime and not stand against one another.

O struggling masses of the Iraqi people, o valiant sons of Kurdistan, at a time when the fourth year of the 26 May revolution is coming to an end and the fifth year is beginning. Massive tasks are to be shouldered by us. We must all struggle to achieve these tasks. Let us make of the fifth year of the revolution a year of [words indistinct] to implement the historic resolutions of our party's ninth conference. Let us make of the fifth year of the revolution a year of increasing our militant efficiency and capability of our party and its revolutionary army. Let us make it a year of organization and of [words indistinct] in the city and rural areas, a year of transferring the armed revolution to every spot in Kurdistan, a year of striking at the centers and [words indistinct] of the racist regime.

We must struggle this year and in the coming years to exterminate the roots of the stands and policies aimed at fabricating the war of fratricide. Let us work for the unity of all the potential of the Kurdistan peshmerga. Let us stand in one line against those who seek to keep the regrettable war of fratricide in Kurdistan. Let us struggle for the formation of a national front in Kurdistan and a national Iraqi front that comprises all the national Islamic and progressive forces (?to fight) against the Iraqi racist regime and against imperialism, Zionism and local reaction. Let us struggle to strengthen the ties of national solidarity for the sake of progress and liberation from imperialism and reaction and from the national [qawmi] and class oppression.

Decisive victory for the national and progressive 26 May revolution under the leadership of our Kurdistan Democratic Party! Long live the Arab-Kurdish fraternity and long live the struggling solidarity between the Arab and Kurdish nations against imperialism, reaction and Zionism! Long live the peoples' solidarity for the sake of peace, democracy and socialism! Long live the struggle aimed at toppling the Iraqi dictatorial regime and establishing a coalition democratic progressive regime, in Iraq which will achieve real autonomous rule for Kurdistan! Long live the struggle for the national Kurdistan and Iraqi front! Glory and immortality for the martyrs of the Kurdish liberation movement and the Iraqi national movement! Glory and immortality for our late leader Barzani!

[Signed] The Political Bureau of the Kurdistan Democratic Party; 26 May 1980.

KING HUSAYN STATES INTEREST IN SOVIET WEAPONS

NC291932 Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] London, May 29 (AFP)--King Husayn of Jordan dismissed the entire Camp David approach to a Palestinian settlement as mistakes, in an interview here, saying it provided no hope for a lasting peace in the Middle East. "The whole of the Camp David approach (to Palestinian self-determination) is wrong, and will lead nowhere," the king told the London-based Arab-language newspaper AL-MAJALIAH.

The U.S.-sponsored peace talks between Egypt and Israel were an "Israeli tactic" designed to gain time and block any real peace, and isolated Egypt from the rest of the Arab world, the Jordanian monarch said.

Jordan's position, he said, remains the same as in 1967, when Israel occupied Jordan's West Bank: "To resotre the lands to their rightful owner, the Palestinian people, and not to Jordanian sovereignty as before 1967." Only after Israel accepted this would Jordan join in negotiations, he said.

Commenting on recent talk of a European initiative in the stalled peace negotiations, King Husayn said such a move constituted a "return to the proper framework for a solution--namely the United Nations, as well as such interested powers as the United States, the Soviet Union, the European family of nations and the international community as a whole."

Jordan's relations with the United States now were "normal" but not "good", the king said, adding "but we are also very much for continuing the dialogue" over the Palestinian problem. He added that the time was now "right" for his forthcoming trip to Moscow, given current world tensions, and that he hoped to discuss with Soviet officials his "interest in certain types of Soviet weapons. No date has yet been announced for the visit.

King Husayn criticized the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, saying: "Any infringement of the sovereinty of an independent state is totally unacceptable."

DELEGATION INVITED TO VISIT TEHRAN 3 MAY

JN300733 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 May p 1

[Text] The Iranian Government has invited a Jordanian popular delegation to attend the popular conference scheduled to be held in Tehran on 3 June.

The delegation consists of Yusuf al-Mubaydin, representing the Islamic Congress on Jerusalem; Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Khalifah, representing the Muslim Brothers; Yusuf al-'Azm, the director of the Al-Aqsa schools; 'Abd al-Latif as-Subayhi, representing the Islamic Societies Council; and Hasan at-Tal, representing the weekly AL-LIWA' magazine.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS 29 MAY CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

NC292140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The chairman of the Amal Command Council, Attorney Nabih (Barri), tonight stated that, at 2000 agreement was reached concerning the entry of the Arab Deterrent Forces. [ADF] to the Burj al-Barajinah area as of 2400.

The meeting took place in the presence of a high-ranking Syrian official. The Amal movement was represented in the meeting by a member of its Command Council, Mr Dawud Sulayman.

Agreement was also reached on the formation of a committee which will accompany the ADF when they enter the area. The committee will include the Amal representative, a member of the national movement, a member of the national front and a member of the Palestinian resistance.

This committee will supervise the operation [of the ADF entry].

Mr (Barri) said he hoped that the brothers will adhere completely and ultimately to the cease-fire in accordance with the aforementioned agreement.

Al-Huss, Al-Asad Discuss Security

NC291900 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The security situation in the southern suburb of Beirut suffered a new setback this afternoon. Officials and responsible security commands were busy this afternoon trying to end the clashes. No official information is available on the reasons for the resumption of the clashes. However, informed sources said that contacts were maintained between officials and responsible security commands throughout the afternoon in an effort to end the clashes.

Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss this afternoon held a meeting at the headquarters of the ADF and reviewed the security developments in the southern suburb of the capital.

Prime Minister al-Huss talked with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad by telephone and briefed him on the security situation in this area. He urged him to exert every effort to put an end to the bloodshed. The Syrian president affirmed that the ADF are doing their utmost to stop the bloodshed, and will continue to do so out of the eagerness to end the bloodshed. President Al-Asad will personally follow up the efforts being exerted for this purpose.

Al-Huss Appeals to 'Arafat

NC291905 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has contacted the Palestinian leaders who are presently in Damascus. He asked Yasir 'Arafat to take speedy action at the highest levels to end the clashes and tackle the situation.

President, ADF Commander Confer

NC300931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] At 0900 today, President Ilyas Sarkis met with the commander of the ADF, Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib. At this meeting, a review was made of the security situation, particularly in the southern suburb.

Upon leaving the palace, Brigadier General al-Khatib said: I have briefed President Sarkis on the security measures which have been taken in the southern suburb. I have also informed him of the problems which have occurred over the past 2 days and which have led to the entry of the ADF forces into that area.

ADF SOURCE EXPLAINS FAILURE TO HALT CLASHES

NC291952 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Asked why the ADF were prevented from entering the Burj al-Barajinah today, a responsible ADF command source said: No clashes occurred today at the level of intensity which the area has known in the past 2 days. The situation continues to be tense in more than one area--something which prompted the ADF command to delay any action in order to exert a more comprehensive effort, according to a prepared plan, to insure the entry of the ADF into the area. This plan will put an end to the deteriorating situation. The ADF command does not wish that its deployment be accompanied by additional bloodshed and destruction. It is continuing to tackle the situation on the basis of this reality.

ADF FORCES BEGIN DEPLOYING IN SOUTHERN SUBURB

NC300921 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The ADF have begun to take up positions in the area which was the scene of clashes in the southern suburb, beginning with the southern side. The ADF forces have so far been stationed in the area of Jami' al-'Arab and the radio theater in Burj al-Barajinah and the approach to the Harat Hurayk area.

The local commanders have responded to the measures which have been adopted and no armed men have been seen in the area. However, a limited clash occurred a while ago in the traffic department area. Some persons were wounded. The incident was immediately contained.

The ADF forces are continuing to take up positions in the places decided on by the command.

STEADFASTNESS FRONT DEFENSE MINISTERS MEET AL-ASAD

JN291948 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Damascus--At 2015 today President Hafiz al-Asad received the heads of the delegations to the conference of the defense ministers of the Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and Syrian defense minister, and the other chief delegates briefed the president on the results of their meetings in Damascus. The president discussed with them the decisions they reached.

FATAH TO END FOURTH CONFERENCE 30 MAY

JN300602 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Damascus--The fourth general conference of the Fatah movement is due to hold its final session this evening following the elections of the Fatah Revolutionary Council Central Committee. It is to be recalled that yesterday the conference formed a council under Faruq Qaddumi, Fatah Central Committee member. The council was assigned to draft the final formula for the general political statement that will be issued by the conference at the end of its work.

LEBANON'S AL-HUSS URGES AL-ASAD TO STOP BEIRUT FIGHTING

JN300541 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Last night Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss telephoned President Hafiz al-Asad from the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] headquarters in Beirut. He urged the president to use his good offices to stop the clashes that are taking place in Beirut's southern suburb between armed factions and to end the bloodshed.

The president assured the Lebanese prime minister that he will exert his efforts in this regard, asserting that the ADF have and are still putting forth strenuous efforts to stop the bloodshed. These forces will continue these efforts, due to their eagerness to spare blood, the president added.

ARMY CARRIES OUT MILITARY EXERCISE 29 MAY

JN291708 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Damascus--At the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, one of our armored formations this morning carried out a tactical exercise with the support of the air force and other ground forces units. The exercise, which was watched by commanders from the armed forces headquarters and other formations, demonstrated the formation's ability to carry out the task entrusted to it in the best manner possible.

The exercise also clearly demonstrated the cooperation among the various units, which were able to destroy enemy airborne landings at the appropriate time and to check enemy counterattacks with the support of the auxiliary units and the air force. The fighting positions taken during this exercise were closer to reality. The operations of the various units taking part in this exercise showed high competence and precise implementation.

Furthermore, the formation demonstrated its complete battle readiness, high morale and ability to effectively participate with other army formations in liberating the occupied Arab territory and achieving victory.

TISHRIN REPORTS SYRIAN-SOVIET STATEMENT

JN3000855 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 29 May pp 1, 11

[Text] The Syrian National Council of Peace partisans delegation and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace have praised the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union, represented by the two parties, governments and people.

The two sides stressed the great importance of the meetings between the Syrian and Soviet leaders in strengthening these relations, which are a major factor in the establishment of just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The two sides strongly condemned the Camp David accords, the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, the so-called normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations and the continuous negotiations among the Egyptian regime, Israel and the United States on the so-called self-rule for the Palestinians. All of these measures are directed against the vital interests of the Arab countries, particularly the Palestinian people and the PLO, in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The joint statement, which was issued yesterday by the two committees, pointed out that the Egyptian leadership's capitulatory course is intended to do grave damage to the Arab national liberation movement and the struggle of the Arab and African peoples for their liberation and independence.

The two sides strongly denounced the continued Israeli acts of aggression against the peaceful people in Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps. They also denounced Israel's illegal and hostile actions in the occupied Arab territories, its settlement policy and its acts of repression, deportation, racial discrimination and violation of holy places.

The two sides reiterated that there can be no just and firm peace in the Middle East area without the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all of the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the restoration of the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their future, to establish their independent state and to return to their land in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The two sides pointed out the great importance of strengthening solidarity of struggle and the unity of the Arab stand in the struggle against capitulatory policy in the Middle East, in order to achieve just and all-round peace in the area. In this regard, they highly praised the firm stands of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the front's resolutions in Tripoli in April 1980 and its contribution to escalating the confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist plots to which the area is exposed.

The Soviet side highly praised the role played by Syria on this front and its firm confrontation with imperialist and Zionist conspiracies and agent reactionary forces, which are directed against Syria's steadfastness, against the interests of the Arab liberation struggle and against peace and security in the Middle East and around the world. The Soviet side reiterated its complete solidarity with Syria's firm stands in confronting reactionary movements and all of the pressures imposed upon it.

The two sides condemned the provocative U.S. acts against socialist Cuba and expressed their fraternal solidarity with the heroic Cuban people.

The two sides condemned the U.S. imperialist attempts to strangle the Iranian Revolution by force and by various forms of intimidation and pressure.

They also denounced the campaign of lies and intrigues launched by the imperialist forces and their collaborators about the events in Afghanistan, with the goal of diverting the attention of the Arab and Islamic worlds from the struggle against their enemies and of harming the relations of friendship and cooperation between these two worlds and the Soviet Union. The two sides asserted that the nonaligned movement is contributing effectively to the struggle of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, racism and reaction.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the development in their relations. They also expressed their joint eagerness to develop their contacts and the various aspects of their cooperation and to exchange information and delegations.

The Syrian delegation has invited the Soviet committee for the defense of peace to visit Syria in 1981. The invitation was thankfully accepted. The two sides agreed to exchange delegations in 1981.

The Syrian delegation was headed by Comrade Ahmad al-Hasan, Ba'th Party Central Committee member.

Further Report

JN291318 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The Syrian National Council of Peace partisans delegation and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace have praised the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union, represented by the two parties, governments and people.

In a joint statement the two sides stressed the great importance of the meetings between the Syrian and Soviet leaders and the role they play in strengthening these relations, which are a major factor in the establishment of just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The two sides strongly denounced the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli unilateral agreements and the autonomy talks conspiracy, which is an attempt to destroy the Arab nation's basic interests.

The joint statement strongly condemned the continued Israeli actions of aggression against southern Lebanon and the illegal and hostile actions in the occupied Arab territories.

The two sides pointed out the great importance of strengthening solidarity of struggle and the unity of the Arab stand in the struggle against capitulatory policy in the Middle East.

The two sides highly praised the firm stands of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. The Soviet side praised the role played by Syria in this front and its firm confrontation of imperialist and Zionist conspiracies and agent reactionary forces. The Soviet side reiterated its complete solidarity with Syria's steadfastness in confronting reactionary movements and all of the pressures imposed upon it.

ALGERIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ALGERIAN-DJIBOUTI TALKS

LD272100 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Following the talks between the Algerian and Djibouti foreign ministers, a joint communique was published in which the two sides expressed satisfaction with discussions on Algerian-Djibouti relations and the exchange of delegations which showed that wide possibilities for cooperation exist. They expressed their determination to promote this cooperation and to give it dimensions commensurate with the ambitions of their two peoples and the ties of brotherhood and friendship between them. An economic, scientific, technical and cultural agreement was signed as an expression of this determination and as an attempt to create a suitable framework for this cooperation.

Referring to international affairs they expressed concern at the continued world tension and the threats to world peace and security. They also expressed their adherence to the cause of peace, freedom and justice, respect for the principles of independence, non-interference in internal affairs and the right of peoples to self-determination.

SAUDI PRINCE FAHD, DELEGATION ARRIVES 29 MAY

LD292115 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 May 80

[Summary] Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, today arrived at Houari Boumedienne international airport. He is accompanied by Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal and others.

LIBYA

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS NEW LIBYAN LIBERATION FRONT

NC280833 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a front calling itself the Libyan Democratic Liberation Front [Jabhat at-Tahrir ad-Dimuqratiyah al-Libiyah], composed of royalists and organizations opposed to the Libyan regime, will soon be proclaimed in one of the European capitals. The movement is led by 'Abd 'Abid as-Sanusi, the cousin of the deposed Libyan King Idris as-Sanusi. The headquarters of the movement, formerly in Geneva, was recently moved to another European capital where it is conducting its fight against the Libyan regime.

AL-QADHDHAFI VIEWS CONTROL OF SECURITY SERVICES

LD300950 Tripoli JANA in English 0825 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Tripoli, May 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that people's power is the sole guarantee for security and justice against crime because the masses can act quickly without waiting for order from anybody or any authority to take the necessary measures against crimes.

In a statement before the General People's Committee for Justice yesterday, he said that the justice people's committees in the municipalities should control the security services and to run them in the interest of the masses. These services should become, therefore, general central bodies which issue orders to their branches to enable them to dominate the masses as were the case in the bygone era. [sentence as received]

Such oppressive services were dissolved once and for all and they have been under the control of the justice people's committees of the municipalities, under the control of the people who use them within their own interest.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that under people's power there is no place for neglect. Only the ignorant and naive people think that once these oppressive services are abolished or brought under the masses control, (?they can) commit crimes and harm people's security.

He explained that if neglect was widespread in the past, this is because all security measures were centralized. But, he continued, the municipal justice committees will not carry out the task without delay, orders or instructions from anyone.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed the necessity of speeding up the decisions on the cases before the courts so that the masses interest would not be affected. He (?said) the authority has become (?now) in the hands of the masses which practice it through (?these) committees. The people's committees should carry out these duties within their municipalities in quick manner. This is one of direct democracy's goals.

He added that the people who rule themselves are able to run everything for his [as received] benefit controlling all organizations to achieve this. These (?organizations) are no longer serving a regime or an individual as they used to be in the past. In the past police were used to oppress the masses in order to safeguard the regime and the king or the president or any persons who refused the power of them masses over him. But the masses are there and everywhere. The masses' power and authority over these organizations should be consolidated in order that these organizations should be exploited full in the service of the masses. Any hesitation will lead to negligence and confidence in the people's authority will be lost and dictatorship will appear. He said we should take every measures and carry out every work, in the benefit of the masses. The control of these organizations is a task carried out for the benefit of the masses and victory of freedom.

He elaborated that the general services of the General People's Committee for Justice are not higher than the rest of the justice people's committee but are merely coordination and liaison bodies. Therefore, the justice secretary can not take any decision or measure.

And he is only to implement what the masses have decided upon. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi strongly stressed the necessity to eradicate crime and not to be soft with the criminals, because crime and freedom contradict each other. And since security apparatus are under the masses' control, crime has been eradicted and become under control, too.

He added that a free person is the one who is convicted to moral principles voluntarily. But those who have been (?forced) to do so, are slaves and do not deserve freedom. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that deterring and beating up criminals is the duty of the masses and the people's committees for justice are capable of punishing and eradicating completely the criminals.

The smuggler is a thief and should be maltreated and his blood is legalised. [as received]

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on to say we will not ashamed or hesitate to take any measures or action in order to consolidate the people's power so the smuggler is a criminal, the corrupted is a criminal, the robber is a criminal and the exploiter is a criminal. [sentence as received] All those are criminals and freedom can only be spread when such people are eliminated, without exception, the corrupted, the robber, the dictator, the smuggler. Only then can security be guaranteed, freedom achieved and fear disappear. So arresting the criminals, jailing them and (?trying) them is the only way to stamp out crimes, dispel fear and consolidate freedom.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that crimes have motives and reasons which social transformation removes. Thus, if need was the motive for robbery, now this motive has disappeared. When welfare becomes general then these motives will disappear, because they are the result of the social diseases which stem from class competition, exploitation and the (?bourgeois) society.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that the new civilization which the masses establish nowadays has its evaluation of the biological process. Eating, for example, is a biological process which should not be done in streets. It has its proper place. If we accept eating in the streets, we should accept doing all other biological activities in the streets. The evaluation of this biological activities has direct effect on people. People who could not assess this process properly became weak and Americans and (Israelis) enslaved them and turned them into sheep.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the masses should realize the necessity of destroying the traditional security organization and the victory achieved in this field. If the masses failed to realize these radical changes, the door will be open in front of these organizations to come back again in the absence of the masses' awareness.

TRIPOLI REPORTS RESULTS OF PALESTINIAN CONFERENCE

ID291504 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The Arab Palestinian congress concluded the final session of its first meeting this year at the People's Conference Hall in Tripoli this morning. At the end of the session the recommendations and resolutions, adopted by the Palestinian basic popular conferences and drafted by the Palestinian general people's congress at its present session, were read.

In the final statement the congress emphasized the masses faith in the people's authority and in the era of the Jamahiriyah, which advocates the freedom of man and his final liberation from the remnants of injustice, oppression and dictatorship.

The statement stressed that the armed popular revolution was the only means of keeping the Palestinian revolution ablaze until all the territories of Palestine--from the river to the sea--are liberated.

The Palestinian general people's congress has set up the congress's secretariat and approved its internal regulations.

At their basic popular conferences the Palestinian masses (recommended) the escalation of the Palestinian revolution (at the level of the Masses), spreading the Palestinian popular revolutionary action outside the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamhairiyah, and total cohesion with the forces of the revolution in every part of the Arab homeland and with all the world revolutionary forces who are working to uphold the causes of freedom and justice.

They also stressed the need for preaching the Third World theory and for standing firmly in support of freedom for the Arab. They also recommended supporting the Palestinian Arabs inside the occupied territory by consolidating their steadfastness against the occupying enemy. They approved the opening of the borders around the enemy, since they are considered the correct entry point leading to the liberation of Palestine, and stated that the armed Palestinian popular revolution should work for the realization of this by goal through every means and by every method.

They also recommended the concentration and organization of all the forces of the Palestinian people everywhere in preparation for the outbreak of the armed popular revolution for the liberation of Palestine.

The conferences also affirmed the need for giving general military training to all people capable of carrying arms along the same lines as was used in Libya in preparation for the establishment of the armed people. They recommended opening the door to Arab and Muslim volunteers in preparation for the battle and for the realization of victory.

In the field of revolutionary information, the Palestinian masses pointed to the need for transforming information into a revolutionary and popular force that stems from the spirit of the popular experience. It must project the Palestinians' popular heritage, lest it be forgotten, and so that it may become an established cultural challenge to the enemy. The Palestinian masses also recommended the dissolution of the Palestinian leagues and unions in the Jamahiriyah, considering the duties of all these leagues and unions as lying within the basic popular conferences; banning the political activities of the Palestinians in Libya, except through the basic popular conferences; and working to organize revolutionary formations for Palestinian women.

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA RETURNS FROM LOME, COMMENTS ON SUMMIT

AB292141 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] The president of the Military Committee for National Salvation, head of state and government, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala returned to Nouakchott yesterday evening after participating in the fifth summit of ECOWAS--Economic Community of West African States--which was held in Lome, capital of Togo.

After listening to the national anthem and inspecting a detachment of the national army, the head of state greeted members of the CMSN [Military Committee for National Salvation] and of the government who were there to meet him.

In a press statement the head of state drew conclusions from the summit and the talks he held outside the conference. The head of state stated upon arrival that this ordinary conference permitted the reinforcing and the strengthening of the procedure of integration and cooperation between the states in our subregion.

I would say in this respect, he said, that this present summit enabled us to determine the subsequent steps to be followed concerning the free exchange of products between our states, to fix the compensation rules which are to be observed along with this liberalization, to outline the fields and guidelines for the reinforcement of communal cooperation in the fields of transport and telecommunications. He added that this summit made it possible to discuss and essential question for our subregion, namely security in our states in the face of foreign aggression.

On the whole the head of state thinks that the results of this fifth summit are particularly important for the future of our community and, therefore, for the people of our subregion. In regard to the meetings he had with the presidents and heads of delegations of the brother and friendly states who were represented at this conference, the president of the CMSN said that they were centered on bilateral relations and on African and international issues and they made it possible to reinforce the links of solidarity and friendship between our country and these states and to note the similarity of our views on major issues, namely the urgent need to transform the present world economic order, which is particularly unjust for the people in the southern hemisphere in general and for our countries in particular; the need to protect our states from the domination of foreign powers and the extreme vigilance needed to prevent all forms of subversion and all attempts made to destabilize our countries.

The president adds that this concern over world issues is connected to the basis of our national policy which has been defined by the CMSN: a policy of peace and good neighborliness and the absolute defense of our national independence, the rejection of any foreign interference and any hegemony, the fight against any form of destabilization attempts, resolute and persevering efforts to reconstruct our national economy with maximum efficiency, as it is the indispensable means of insuring the survival of our country in a world which becomes more unstable and dangerous every day.

Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala finally renewed his sincere thanks to His Excellency General Eyadema, the Togolese people, their party and their government for the fraternal welcome and the warm hospitality which was accorded to his delegation and himself.

HAYDALA RECEIVES POLISARIO DELEGATION

LD292117 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state and government, this evening received a POLISARIO delegation led by Mohamed Salem Ould Salek, member of the Political Bureau of the POLISARIO, and Mahmud Abd al-Fattah, POLISARIO representative in Europe. This meeting falls within the context of the regular meetings between Mauritanian officials and the POLISARIO.

MOROCCO

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 27 MAY

LD272056 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 May 80

[Summary] Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal and an accompanying delegation arrived in Fes this afternoon and were met at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boucetta, Minister of State for Tourism al-Aqui and others. The Saudi minister said on arrival that the visit is within the framework of consultation between the two countries.

SUDAN

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU VISITS, HOLDS TALKS WITH NUMAYRI

Addresses SSU

LD261905 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0510 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpts] We now broadcast the address by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia to the 11th congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], Khartoum branch, on 24 May 1980 in Khartoum last Saturday: [read by announcer]

Your Excellency, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; honorable ministers and party members; residents of the city of Khartoum and the entire peoples of the Sudan; honorable brothers and sisters. First of all, I want to tell you how happy I am to be with you in Sudan, our dear neighbor. Please accept heartfelt greetings from the brotherly people of Ethiopia on this historic occasion. I should like to express heartfelt pleasure on behalf of the PMAC, the broad masses of Ethiopia, on my own behalf and on behalf of my comrades present here with me today at having been invited to attend the 11th congress of the SSU Khartoum Branch in the beautiful city of Khartoum.

My pleasure is doubled, particularly when I express our great admiration and brotherly sentiments to His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri at this opportune moment. I should also like to tell all of you who are here assembled and the entire peoples of Sudan that we feel as if we are in our own country, Ethiopia, while we are here among you, the brotherly peoples of Sudan.

At this time of joy as I sit with you, representing the people of Ethiopia, I am particularly keen to stress once again that the sincere goodneighborly relations and friendship between Ethiopia and the Sudan are not new. The two countries and peoples have been living for centuries linked by history, blood and a common river.

The close ties between the two countries are based on the wishes of their peoples. Albeit circumstances have arisen in which these close relations were adversely affected, yet these circumstances have not and will not be able to undermine our relations. We believe that our presence here at a time when the friendly people of Sudan are analyzing and examining the achievements of their revolution and the future path of their struggle will help to indicate a correct course for our age-old relations, as well as being clear evidence of our centuries-old friendship. Your Excellency, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri; honorable participants of the congress; inasmuch as the two countries and their peoples are linked by history and blood, they have had to face difficult circumstances and political changes before reaching this stage of friendship today.

My dear brother President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri; honorable members of the congress; the entire peoples of the Sudan; brothers and sisters; I wish to confirm on behalf of the people of Ethiopia and on my own behalf that we are determined to do away once and for all with the destructive attitudes and temporary man-made conditions which have affected the ancient relations between our two countries from time to time and to strengthen the age-old good relations, links, culture and customs existing between our two peoples, and thus open a new and historic chapter in building the new Sudan and Ethiopia by preserving the peace and well-being of the two brotherly peoples and by exploiting the human resources, expertise and the natural and financial resources of the two countries to the mutual benefit, development and prosperity of our two peoples. This is the position, wish and belief of your Ethiopian brothers and sisters.

The two sides basically believe in their mutual desire for peaceful coexistence and goodneighborliness, which have always been the desire of the peoples of the two countries. The two peoples are aware that the two governments and leaders have been making efforts to get rid of destructive attitudes and to improve conditions by taking advantage of opportunities. Now, at long last, we believe and hope that the initiative taken by the two countries to create these conditions and to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion will be a lesson to others. When we talk about relations between peoples, we say that the foreign policy of a country is a reflection of its internal development. There is one thing we Sudanese and Ethiopians should bear in mind: external conditions influence us for good or for bad, directly or indirectly. Imperialists, colonialists and expansionists, as well as racists and chauvinists, turned on us, repeatedly, as well as racists and chauvinists, turned on us, repeatedly attacking and humiliating us, not being satisfied with exploiting their own countries and regions.

While we were in the process of trying to build a new order, we were forced to make considerable material sacrifices, as well as sacrifices in terms of lives. In the meantime we were seriously challenged by feudalists and monarchists and their followers, as well as by traitorous, secessionist, narrow nationalists, together with external expansionist aggressors. However, the broad masses of Ethiopia, for whose sake the revolution came into being, stood up under the historic slogan of "revolutionary motherland or death" to fight in unity and determination, thus saving their revolution from reversal and safeguarding the unity of their mother [brief passage lost owing to recorder failure].

When our nearest neighbor Sudan, became a refuge for disgruntled individuals and parties, our age-old relations cooled down. Unaware of the correctness of the policy of the Ethiopian revolution, or confused by Ethiopia's class enemies, the refugees attacked our revolution in collaboration with former landlords and monarchists. The same people, in collusion with external enemies who planned to destroy the integrity of the country, also attacked their fellow Ethiopians, thus causing much destruction of life and property and becoming the cause of strained relations between our two countries. Other than causing the destruction of the unity of the brotherly peoples of the two countries, their development and their revolution and of themselves, these groups did nothing worthwhile. This has happened before and will happen again. Their actions have brought about destruction, not development. However, I should like to say at this opportune time that we have no desire to take revenge for the past and talk about it. The objective of our revolution is to eradicate exploitation and oppression, to build equality and to raise the standard of living of the peoples of Ethiopia. I should, therefore, like to say that the motherland is extending its hands to all those who have the same goal, to all those who want to work for equality, prosperity and democracy. Let them return to their motherland and cooperate in the building of socialism. I should also like to convey the revolutionary call of their revolutionary compatriots and their country.

Your Excellency Mr President; honorable ministers and members of the party; ladies and gentlemen; we can see that world peace, is in a generally precarious state. The freedom struggle in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the developing countries in general is achieving repeated successes. On the other hand, the scope for imperialist exploitation and oppression is shrinking. Accordingly, imperialism and other reactionary forces are making futile attempts to prolong their period of exploitation and oppression, thus putting the world in danger. It is obvious to everyone that this feverish attempt on the part of imperialism threatens world peace.

Looking at our region, we realize that this state of affairs is clearly apparent in Africa, the seas and oceans surrounding it, and in its islands and ports. The OAU, the United Nations, the nonaligned movement and other organizations advocating world peace have ceaselessly called for this African region to be free from all military activity and for it to be a zone of peace. As the saying goes: There is nothing deafer than the ear which refuses to listen. Imperialism is assembling and increasing the number of ships fitted with nuclear warheads in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. We all know that imperialism is working hard to gain possession of bases on which to station an emergency intervention force of aggression to subvert Arab and African revolutionary governments and to undermine popular liberation movements in these countries. We believe that Sudan and Ethiopia should cooperate in resisting positions threatening world peace by collaborating with peace-loving nations in line with their age-old policy of stabilizing their countries and the region and in line with their efforts to bring about development for the well-being of the human race.

To conclude my speech, I make a revolutionary call to every Sudanese and Ethiopian to participate in bringing success to our goals with fruitful and satisfactory results. We believe that there are other neighboring countries and peace-loving forces which would like to learn from and support our efforts to open a strong and new historic chapter in our relations. We are also aware that there are parties which want to destroy what we have built by challenging us.

I express my heartfelt wish that the SSU congress Khartoum branch will be successful. May the friendship between the peoples of the Sudan and Ethiopia flourish. Long live Sudan! Long live Ethiopia!

Receives Decoration

LD252130 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the revolution, has been awarded the highest honor of historic relationship and friendship of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan. Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam was decorated yesterday by President Numayri at the Peoples Palace of the Sudan to mark the 11th anniversary of the country's May revolution.

It was stated at the ceremony that the decision to award the decoration to Comrade Chairman Mengistu was taken to mark the transition by the two countries to a state of good neighbourliness. Other senior Ethiopian officials were awarded medals during the same ceremony, during which President Numayri noted that Comrade Chairman Mengistu was a great guest of the people of the Sudan, adding that his attendance of the celebrations confirmed the strong relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Bilateral Relations

LD272038 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Mr ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the republic and foreign minister, at 1315 today received at his office Mr Berhane Baye, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee of the socialist Republic of Ethiopia and official in charge of foreign affairs. They discussed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening and developing them in the interests of the two countries and peoples. Discussion also touched on the subjects dealt with at the bilateral meetings between ministers and officials of Sudan and Ethiopia, in addition to the proceedings of the joint ministerial committee of the two countries, which met [word indistinct].

Talks Continue

LD271943 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The Sudanese side, led by the leader president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, and the Ethiopian side, led by Chairman Mengistu, will hold their final round of talks tomorrow morning at the People's Palace. During the session the final communique on Chairman Mengistu's visit to the country will be signed. The communique will be broadcast in both Khartoum and Addis Ababa.

Presidents Numayri and Mengistu continued their meeting behind closed doors, having held two earlier sessions this morning and afternoon. These meetings behind closed doors continue a series which the two presidents began yesterday.

Meanwhile, leader President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and the country's distinguished guest, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, attended the graduation of the 29th group of cadets from the military academy. The graduation ceremony took place late this afternoon within the context of the country's celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the revolution.

Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president of the republic and minister of defense, made a speech during the ceremony in which he welcomed Presidents Numayri and Mengistu. He said the armed forces feel proud and honored to offer to our people these soldiers [words indistinct], they are part of the Sudanese people and their principal task is the protection of the homeland and the preservation of its resources. He stressed that the armed forces possess in the form of their weapons and their unity something that places them above tribal bigotry, denominationalism and regional affiliations. With their weapons [words indistinct] they are capable of discharging their responsibility to protect all the revolution's gains and achievements.

The first vice president explained that the duty of the armed forces is not confined to protecting the homeland alone, but they are also responsible for protecting the Arab nation and the African continent if need be.

The country's distinguished visitor, Chairman Mengistu, will meet the Ethiopian community at Friendship Hall Khartoum, at 1900 this evening.

Joint Communique

JN281851 Khartoum SUNA in English 1705 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Khartoum, May 28 (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri and Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam signed this morning a joint communique at the conclusion of bilateral talks here. The talks were held during the Ethiopian president's five-day visit to the Sudan.

Following is the text of the joint communique issued at the conclusion of talks held here May 24-28 between Sudanese and Ethiopian delegations led by Presidents Ja'far Numayri and Mengistu Haile Mariam:

Joint communique of the state visit of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], the Council of Ministers, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan 24-28 May, 1980.... Khartoum....

At the invitation of H. E. Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and president of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, paid an official and friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan from 24-28 May 1980.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to the Sudan symbolises the eternal friendship and brotherhood that characterize the relations between the two neighbouring countries and peoples and provides an opportunity to give concrete and practical expression to these relations.

During their brief stay in the Sudan, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and his party attended the various functions related to celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the glorious May revolution and officiated at the inauguration of new development establishments. The Ethiopian head of state, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, also addressed the Sudanese nation through the congress of the Khartoum branch of the Sudanese Socialist Union.

Wherever they went, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and his party were accorded most enthusiastic and brotherly welcome by the Sudanese people.

During the visit the two leaders held a comprehensive and constructive exchange of views on matters pertaining to the further developing and strengthening the historic bonds of friendship, brotherhood, good-neighbourliness and all-round cooperation between the two fraternal nations as well as on matters relating to major African and international issues.

The discussions were conducted in a warm atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordiality reflecting the historic, geographic and cultural links of brotherhood and friendship between their peoples.

Taking part in the discussions on the Sudanese side were: H. E. ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the republic, secretary of S.S.U. dept. political affairs and organizations and minister of foreign affairs; H. E. Zayn al-'Abidin Muhammad A. Qadir, S.S.U. secretary for headquarters and organizations; H. E. Badr ad-Din Sulayman, secretary of S.S.U. dept. of economical and social affairs and minister of finance and national economy; H. E. Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, member of Political Bureau of S.S.U. and chief of state security; H. E. Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Salih, minister of state for cabinet affairs; H. E. Dr 'Umar al-Amin Muhammad [name as received], minister of agriculture, nutrition and natural resources; H. E. Engineer al-Rayih 'Abd as-Salam [name as received], minister of irrigation; H. E. Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, minister of state for foreign affairs; H. E. Dr Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saw, minister of state for culture and information; H. E. Sulayman 'Uthman Faqiri, commissioner of Kassala Province; H.E. Mirghani Sulayman Khalil, ambassador of Sundan to socialist Ethiopia; Dr 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Uthman, under secretary, Ministry of Finance and National Economic; Zaki Sir al-Khatm, under secretary, Ministry of Cooperation, Trade and Supply; Ambassador Salah Ahmad Muhammad Salah, secretary general of political affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Brigadier 'Uthman as-Sayyid, state security; Ambassador 'Uthman 'Abdallah as-Samahuni, head of African department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mustafa 'Ali Arbab, director of political affairs department, presidency of the republic;

On the Ethiopian side: Comrade Berhanu Bayen, PMAC standing committee member in charge of foreign affairs; Comrade Teka Tulu, PMAC standing committee member in charge of public security; Comrade Mengistu Gemechu, PMAC standing committee member and special aide to the chairman; Comrade Hailu Yimenu, senior minister and secretary general of national revolutionary development campaign and central planning supreme council; Comrade Col Dr Feleke Gedel-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Brig Gen Taye Tilahun, minister of interior; Comrade Tesfaye Shiwaye, minister of culture, sports and youth affairs; Comrade Hailu Shawl, minister of state farms; Comrade Col Tasfaye Wolde Selassie, minister of public and national security; Comrade Fikau Weide-Tensay, chief administrator of Eritrean region; Comrade Demeke Banjaw, PMAC member; Comrade Yosef Wolde-Miksel, permanent secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade; Comrade Denta Bishaw, permanent secretary, Ministry of Finance; Comrade Yilma Tadesse, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Comrade Bedjene Wonotmagen, PMAC member; Comrade Fikre Zergabatchew, PMAC member; Comrade Fisseha Geda, chief of state protocol in the office of the chairman; Comrade Hailu Wolda Amanuel, head of department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Seyoum Mekonnen, Ministry of National Defence.

President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri briefed Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam on the objectives and achievements of the May revolution and on the objectives and programmes of the Sudanese Socialist Union to construct a strong and unified socialist Sudan, as well as the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, which is aimed at continuing and deepening good neighbourliness and cooperation.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed appreciation and support for the economic and social development program and the achievements scored under the leadership of President Numayri and the Sudanese Socialist Union.

The Ethiopian head of state briefed H. E. President Numayri on the aims and achievements of the Ethiopian revolution and the benefits it has afforded to the Ethiopian masses who have for long suffered under an oppressive and exploitative feudo-bourgeois system. Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam also acquaited the president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan with the on-going national revolutionary, economic and cultural development campaign, the fight against illiteracy and the activities of the Commission for Organizing the Workers Party of Ethiopia (COPWE).

President Numayri hailed the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution under the wise and genuine leadership of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and expressed the sincere appreciation and support of the government and people of the Sudan.

In this connection President Numayri on behalf of the Sudanese Socialist Union, commended the on-going efforts exerted by the government of socialist Ethiopia to establish the commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia and expressed willingness to establish and promote cooperation between the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE).

Having reviewed the state and prospects of Ethio-Sudanese relations, the sides expressed satisfaction with the excellent developments so far achieved and reaffirmed their determination to broaden and deepen these relations and further strengthen the areas of cooperation and consultation in all fields and at all levels.

In this connection the two heads of state endorsed the outcome of the recently concluded meeting of the Ethio-Sudanese joint ministerial consultative committee and noted with satisfaction the concrete measures that have been taken to develop the multi-faceted cooperation of the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, defence and security fields.

Concerning water resources development the two sides agreed to strengthen technical cooperation between all the Nilotic Riparian countries.

In stressing the imperative necessity for a just world order in general, and good neighbourliness in particular, both sides reaffirmed their faith in and continued commitment to the enduring principles of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the nonaligned movement and agreed to strictly respect the principles of territorial integrity, national unity, inviolability of state frontiers and noninterference in the internal affairs of states.

In their general review of matters relating to Africa, the two leaders stressed the need to strengthen the OAU with a view to enabling the organization to play a more active role, both regionally and internationally, in the struggle to resist all manoeuvres which threaten not only the stability of African states but also international peace and security.

Having reviewed the situation obtaining in southern Africa, the two leaders expressed their satisfaction with the victory scored by the heroic people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front and pledged to support the Government and people of Zimbabwe in their endeavour to reconstruct their country.

In this connection the two sides noted that the independence of Zimbabwe will immeasurably contribute to the independence struggle of Namibia and Azania which are still under the yoke of colonialism and the abhorrant system of apartheid.

Regarding Namibia the two leaders reaffirmed their unwavering support for the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, in their struggle for genuine independence, unity and territorial integrity of their country.

Concerning South Africa the two leaders reaffirmed their commitment and determination to continue and intensify their effort, in collaboration with all other freedom and peace-loving countries, for the speedy eradication of the abhorrent system of apartheid. To this end they called upon the international community and all freedom and peace-loving countries of the world to join African states in implementing all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the OAU, the UN and the nonaligned movement.

In their assessment of the international situation the two leaders reaffirmed their conviction that the future of mankind is inextricably linked with the achievement of genuine disarmament, the pursuit, further extension and deepening of the process of detente to all regions of the world, the establishment of the new international economic order and the further strengthening of international security. They urged the international community to exert maximum effort towards making genuine progress in all these spheres, thereby ensuring international peace and security, as well as social justice and progress for all mankind.

With regard to the situation in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, the two sides stressed the imperative necessity of keeping the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean free from imperialist interference and demanded all concerned to desist from aggressive manoeuvres and to respect the expressed withes of the vast majority of the states in the area. They reaffirmed their support for the decisions which have been made by the OAU, the nonaligned countries and the United Nations, declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and called upon all concerned to respect the said declaration.

The two sides expressed their deep conviction that Afro-Arab cooperation is of vital importance to both Africa and the Arab world. In conformity with this conviction both sides reaffirmed their desire to strengthen Afro-Arab solidarity and cooperation.

The two heads of state strongly reaffirmed their firm conviction that a joint and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab lands including Jerusalem, the exercise of the inalienable national right of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish their own independent state.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed gratitude to the Government and people of the Sudan for the warm fraternal welcome and lavish hospitality accorded to his party throughout his visit in the Sudan which they consider as their second home.

The two sides attach considerable importance to the results of the friendly official visit by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and stressed that the visit will undoubtedly contribute to the further strengthening of the friendship, brotherhood and all-round cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

The Ethiopian ministers and senior officials in the delegation had fruitful discussions with their Sudanese counterparts on matters of mutual interest.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam extended an invitation to H. E. President Ja'jar Muhammad Numayri to pay an official visit to socialist Ethiopia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure by H. E. President Numayri. The exact date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

Done in Khartoum, 28 May 1980.

For the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan and president of Sudanese Socialist Union

For the Government of socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC, the Council of Ministers and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia

Departs 28 May

JN281042 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Khartoum, 28 May--Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam ended a 5-day visit to Sudan today. During the visit the Ethiopian leader and President Numayri held several rounds of talks which resulted in identical viewpoints between the two sides. The Ethiopian leader who left Khartoum for home at 0930 today, also participated in Sudan's celebrations marking the 11th anniversary of the 25 May revolution.

NUMAYRI INVITES MUWANGA TO ATTEND EAST AFRICAN SUMMIT

LD261827 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 May 80 EA

[Text] President Numayri of the Sudan has invited the chairman of the Military Commission to attend a meeting of the heads of state and government of Kenya, Tanzania, the Sudan and Uganda to be held in one of the capitals of the four countries sometime next month. The meeting will continue the dialogue started earlier this year in Arusha and Mombasa.

The invitation was in a message delivered to Mr Muwanga by the Sudanese Ambassador to Uganda today. In the message, President Numayri also expressed pleasure at the improving security situation in Uganda since the assumption of power by the Military Commission. He reaffirmed his offer of training some members of the Uganda army and the police force. The chairman was very pleased to receive the message. Present was the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi.

OIL AGREEMENTS WITH U.S., UK COMPANIES CONCLUDED

JN221825 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Khartoum, May 22, (SUNA)--Sudan today concluded an agreement on oil prospection with the English company "Berma" and the American companies "Eastern" and "Union Texas". The companies are to undertake prospection of oil and natural gas in an area of 4.25 thousand square kilometers along the Red Sea coast south of Suakin, eastern Sudan. According to the agreement the three companies should bear all costs of all operations until the stage of production.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM KING HASSAN

JN231049 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Khartoum, May 23 (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco yesterday on the latest developments in the Western Sahara problem and bilateral relations. The message was conveyed by Abdelhak Tazi, Moroccan cooperation state minister in the ministry of foreign affairs [title as received].

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR ARMY INTENSIFIES STRUGGLE AGAINST MOROCCO

LD231400 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] A statement published by the Ministry of Information of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] last night declared that the Saharan People's Liberation Army has intensified its military attacks against the Moroccan garrisons in southern Morocco, determined to make the issue of defending Moroccan territory the main matter for the royal forces.

The statement made it clear that 57 Moroccan royal soldiers were killed, 21 were injured, and 10 military vehicles and 13 heavy weapons were destroyed during a new military attack launched by units of the Saharan People's Liberation Army on 20 May, the seventh anniversary of the outbreak of the Saharan revolution against the royal forces in (Abatih) garrison south of Oued Draa. The statement of the SDAR Ministry of Information added that the garrisons of (Rouss-es-Sibti) and Rouss-el-Ouj) were exposed to an attack by Saharan fighters on 12 May lasting 30 minutes. The Saharan fighters also attacked (Al-Jiltah) on the 17 May and (Abatih) on 16, 17, 18 and 19 May. They also attacked for 45 minutes (Ouzgi) on 19 May. These attacks inflicted heavy losses in the ranks of the Moroccan Royal Forces.

Other Battles

LD292134 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] According to a Saharan military communique, the Royal Moroccan garrison at Abatih, southern Morocco, was attacked by Saharan fighters for 4 hours on 27 May. The communique adds that the attack followed a series of other such attacks by Saharan fighters against the garrison since the beginning of this month. According to the communique, 137 royalist soldiers were killed and a large number injured. Important quantities of arms and military hardware were also destroyed. These included 14 trucks, 21 jeeps, 10 guns of various calibers and military caches and fuel stocks. The communique says that on 20 and 24 May, the Saharan fighters launched attacks against the royalist forces' positions at [name indistinct]. Scores of Moroccan soldiers were killed and wounded.

BEGIN SAYS NEW EGYPTIAN TARGET DATE UNACCEPTABLE

TA292145 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] In a sharp speech Mr Begin this evening settled accounts with 'Ezer Weizman who resigned from the defense minister's post and criticized the government and its policy. Mr Begin said that right from the start Mr Weizman tried to undermine him. He said that he had forgiven Weizman for many things in the past, but it will be very difficult for him to forgive Weizman for accusing him of being an obstacle to peace.

The prime minister said that Weizman joined the Herut Movement in order to enter the government. Mr Begin concluded his speech by telling the outgoing minister: You have twice tried to depose me, openly and with intrigues [last word in English] and you have failed. Do not start this for the third time. The prime minister promised to follow the path of Ze'ev Jabotinsky knowing that the time at his disposal is short.

In a side remark he made during the speech, the prime minister said the new target date raised by Egypt for the conclusion of the autonomy talks, spring 1981, is unacceptable to him. Begin intends to suggest another target date. Begin said the target date has nothing to do with the U.S. presidential elections.

Begin: Talks Will Not Collapse

TA292148 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2120 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 29 May--Prime Minister Begin further said that the autonomy talks will never collapse and the negotiations will be resumed. He noted that General 'Ali wants to propose that the talks be renewed in November, after the U.S. elections. "If he proposes this officially, I will propose that they be renewed in September. What connection is there between us and the elections in America? We are not interfering in elections there. In any event, I will not make any empty talk of interference in these elections."

Further Begin Comments on Talks

TA291651 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts] The only coalition partner that has no position in the present government crisis is Agudat Yisra'el. The Agudat Yisra'el faction members who met with the prime minister this morning promised to support his proposal, although they were reserved about the fact that he had not consulted them earlier. In his meeting with them, Begin praised Yitzhaq Shamir, the designated defense minister, saying that Shamir speaks little and does a lot. He also criticized outgoing Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman.

The prime minister believes that Israel's status in the autonomy talks has considerably improved. Talking to Agudat Yisra'el Knesset members, Begin explained that if Egypt is proposing a new date as a target date, in the spring of 1981 apparently, after the U.S. presidential elections, responsibility for the cessation of the talks now rests with Egypt. The United States is revealing a more positive attitude toward Israel's position on the security issue. The prime minister expressed the hope that after the U.S. presidential elections the U.S. position toward Israel will remain unchanged.

Talking with the Democratic Movement's leaders, the prime minister claimed that, although Mr Weizman pretends to present a different road to peace, his views are not at all different from the government's. Senior sources in the autonomy committee told our correspondent that Weizman himself did not raise any suggestions, either in the government or in the ministerial autonomy committee, regarding the autonomy talks.

BURG COMMENTS ON TALKS, CONCERN EXPRESSED BY LEWIS

TA291716 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1520 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] Bar Ilan, 29 May--When one looks at the alternatives, including the European initiatives, it would be wise to continue the negotiations. This was stated by Interior Minister Yosef Burg, the head of the Israeli autonomy delegation, in a lecture to Bar Ilan University students today.

Minister Burg reviewed the course of the talks, the obstacles that exist and the Egyptian announcements on their cessation. He revealed that U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis had reminded him on Wednesday that the EEC foreign ministers would be meeting in Venice on 12 June. The ambassador had noted that there was concern that a decision might be adopted there about changing UN Resolution 242 and granting self-determination to the Palestinians.

According to Minister Burg, Ambassador Lewis said that the Americans would be able to prevent such a European initiative in the Venice convention if progress could be shown in the negotiations. Minister Burg answered the ambassador that if the intention was for Israel to make a commitment to Egypt about a change in its attitude on the Jerusalem issue, then no "achievement" could be talked about in regard to the negotiations.

AS-SADAT CANCELLATION OF SCHEDULED ADDRESS REPORTED

TA291614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] A senior As-Sadat aide said that As-Sadat did not appear at the meeting with law professors that was broadcast on Egyptian television because he was not pleased with the choice of the personages participating in the meeting. The aide, Fahd Muhyi ad-Din, said that As-Sadat feels very well, although it had earlier been reported that he did not deliver a speech to the professors because he was not feeling well.

Muhyi ad-Din said that As-Sadat asked him to substitute for him since, in the president's opinion, it was the senior professors and not those who have distinguished themselves in the law that were chosen for this meeting. The Egyptian Attorney's Union openly criticized As-Sadat's policy, mainly the peace treaty with Israel.

DISCUSSIONS CONTINUE IN SEARCH FOR NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

Begin Comments on Weizman

TA281222 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 May 80 pp 1, 15

[Interview with Prime Minister Menahem Begin by unnamed correspondent in Jerusalem on 27 May]

[Text] "Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman on two occasions suggested that I dismiss former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan," Prime Minister Menahem Begin revealed in a talk in Jerusalem yesterday.

The prime minister did not elaborate on the nature of those occasions. However, it seems that this remark about Weizman was meant to emphasize the fact that the resigning minister's sense of loyalty toward his colleagues was not one of Weizman's most outstanding qualities.

While keeping with his efforts to speedily man the defense portfolio, Begin severely criticized Weizman, mainly for the rudeness he had shown toward his colleagues with whom he had worked for 3 consecutive years.

Begin's anger at the harsh utterances included in the defense minister's letter of resignation--including grave accusations against the government to the effect that its policy was forestalling progress in the peace talks with Egypt--was evident.

Talking to the MA'ARIV correspondent yesterday evening, Mr Begin noted the fact that Cairo had rushed to declare that Israel was hindering the autonomy talks. In doing so, Cairo was relying on quotations from 'Ezer Weizman's letter.

"I said this would happen on Monday," the prime minister said. He also said that when he showed the head of the Israeli team to the autonomy negotiations, Dr Yosef Burg, the paragraph in the letter of resignation implying that because of Israel's position "we are marking time," Burg's face turned white.

It has been learned that in a talk with close associates the prime minister defined 'Ezer Weizman's attitude as "naughty." Begin added that Weizman was immature, childish and that now "the entire public will realize his true nature."

Replying to a question why he had tolerated him and not demanded Weizman's resignation, Mr Begin said he had inherited his late monther's tolerance and that was the reason for his patience.

Question: For instance, why did you not demand that Weizman return to Israel when in a telephone call from New York he threatened to halt his mission in the United States and to return at once if his demand was not fulfilled (the reference is to Weizman's objection to the operation of bulldozers in one of the settlements in Samaria)? (At the time many people thought that Begin's "capitulation" encouraged Weizman to act the way he did.)

Begin: "He was on an official procurement mission. Had he been on a mission on behalf of the bonds of the Jewish United Appeal, I would have called him to return. However, since he was there on a procurement mission I did not want to punish him out of concern for the issue he was dealing with."

Begin also recalled that in his talk with President Carter at the White House a few weeks ago he had cusseeded in receiving the U.S. agreement to supply the engines for the production of the Lavi aircraft. The defense minister had indeed discussed the subject with his U.S. counterpart but had not managed to guarantee the supply of these engines.

"I phoned Weizman from Washington at 0200 and told him that I had received President Carter's approval. For some reason, Weizman did not deem fit to express his appreciation."

Afterward, the prime minister shockingly referred to Weizman's appearance before senior IDF commanders: "Imagine, a Cabinet member appears at a meeting of senior officers-holding the rank of colonel and above--and does not hesitate to deride the government of which he is a member (on that occasion Weizman referred to it as 'the late government'). Such an attitude attests to the nature of a man who does not hesitate to preach to other people and criticize their leadership abilities. Weizman, being a member of Herut and a minister of the Likud government, declares his readiness to serve as the defense minister in a Peres-led government...."

Replying to another question, Begin said that he would not recommend Weizman's ousting from Herut.

Begin then related Weizman's appeal to him during the Pentecost holiday regarding the defense budget. "'Tell Yiga'el Hurvitz...' Weizman said on the phone. I told him: Am I your errand boy? What do you mean 'tell Yiga'el Hurvitz?' Call him yourself."

Referring to Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Mr Begin said: "He will be an excellent defense minister. I have known the man since my underground years, some 40 years ago, and he has always done his job out of devotion and loyalty to the cause." Mr Begin did not refer to Foreign Minister-designate Yitzhaq Moda'i.

Further Begin Comments on Weizman

TA292142 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpts of Prime Minister Begin's remarks before the Herut Movement's executive members in Tel Aviv on 29 May--recorded]

[Excerpts] The outgoing defense minister of Israel and the Egyptian foreign minister both blamed Israel for failing to reach an agreement on the autonomy for the Arab inhabitants in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza with the target date having passed. Let us listen to this well. We should speak about this issue, although it happened yesterday and we are all concerned about tomorrow and not about the day before yesterday. Two people--one is the outgoing Israeli defense minister and the other is the present Egyptian foreign minister--both blame the state of Israel for the failure to achieve an agreement on autonomy when 26 May--wrongly called a target date--passed. This will be very difficult to forgive.

I am reminded of last night's Moqed and a previous Moqed [when Begin was in the United States]. Weizman was asked if he would vote [for the Likud] if I, who am now talking to you, led the Likud. His answer was so sharp, so immediate, without thought, on the spot: No. However, in the last Moqed, he said he would be ready to be defense minister in a Peres government if the next prime minister was Peres. If Begin leads the Likud, he will not vote, but if Peres leads the government, he will be ready to be defense minister. Since early childhood, I have heard of a sword for hire. But I have not to date heard of a minister for hire, either in the Herut Movement, I repeat--and don't interrupt me--neither in the Herut Movement.... [incomplete sentence as heard]

For a member of the Herut Movement, for a government position he desires, to be ready to go to Mr Peres! Peres, by the way, is clever. Whether he is wise, this is a question, but he is clever, he is cunning. He immediately accepted the suggestion. He said that if 'Ezer Weizman wanted, this would be seriously discussed.

Begin Not To Resign

TA291040 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that he does not intend to go to the president and resign. If he does not succeed in making the changes in the government, he will postpone making them until he has a majority in the Knesset. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer learned that Menahem Begin made these remarks this morning in a conversation with one of the government ministers.

Shamir Comments on Issues

TA292023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Appearing before foreign journalists in Jerusalem this afternoon Foreign Minister Shamir conceded that he had misgivings about leaving his Foreign Ministry post so soon.

He said it was necessary sometimes to give in to government and national considerations. He declined to comment on his possible appointment as defense minister. On political issues he made a number of points. He said he was concerned about several aspects of Egyptian Defense Minister Badawi's latest remarks. Among other things Badawi said that Egypt was maintaining large-scale military cooperation with Arab countries including those in the rejectionist front. Could he explain Israel's position on the reported statement by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd that he was ready to come to Jerusalem if Israel committed itself to total withdrawal from the territories? [begin recording]

[Shamir] Our answer was that we are ready to negotiate. Even the prime minister said he is ready to invite Prince Fahd to Jerusalem. His answer was negative. Well, if he changes his mind it will be proof that there is some change.

[Unidentified correspondent] But I understand that the answer Prime Minister Begin gave saying that he should bring along some oil to Jerusalem was not very serious.

[Shamir] Well... but anyhow he said clearly that we are ready to receive here Prince Fahd in the Knesset to listen to his proposals, to his speech. It was very serious. [end recording]

[Announcer] Mr Shamir said that he had originally abstained from the Camp David agreement since he had not been in agreement on some elements, but he now supported the peace treaty with Egypt. Did he support the idea of postponing the autonomy negotiations until after the American elections? [begin recording]

[Shamir] No, not at all. I think that we have to continue the negotiations. The outcome of the elections in the United States will not change anything. These elections will not change our positions and not the positions of the Egyptians. I think we have to continue the negotiations until we will arrive and we will achieve an agreement.

[Unidentified correspondent] Could Israel not agree to a freeze on settlement activity while negotiations were in progress?

[Shamir] I cannot see any such move by the Israeli government. The settlements, the creation of a Jewish center of population in Samaria and Judaea is an expression of our aim to create an Israeli presence in these areas. We are sure that this presence is necessary, is indispensable to our existence and to our security. It is also our right. We will never give it up.

[Unidentified correspondent] But what are then the negotiations about if Israel already is creating a fact by [words indistinct]?

[Shamir] Well, it is not against the spirit and not against the letter of the agreements of Camp David. The aim of the autonomy is to give the Arab population in these areas a possibility to rule their own life, but there will be Israelis and there will be a peaceful coexistence between the Israelis and the Arabs in this area. [end recording]

Yadin, Democrats Oppose Appointments

TA291244 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The Democratic ministers are now speaking with the prime minister in his office about the new appointments. As will be recalled, the Democrats are opposed to the appointment of Yitzhaq Shamir to the post of defense minister. About 1 hour ago Professor Yadin went into the prime minister's office for a tete-a-tete meeting with Menahem Begin, after having returned from a tour of Yeroham where he supervised the project renewal.

Our correspondent Jon Feder spoke with Professor Yadin, who declared unequivocally that if the prime minister does not change his proposals for manning the portfolios, the democratic faction will unanimously vote against them. Professor Yadin said that he had no intention of making any compromise on this matter.

[Begin Yadin recording] If the changes, especially in what involves the Foreign Ministry, are submitted as they are now, we will vote against them as one man. We hope that this will not happen, because the responsibility for the results of a vote of this sort will not fall on us.

As does every other party, we know that the prime minister has the authority--we even fight for this--to determine his own representatives, but there are ministries such as the Defense Ministry and the Foreign Ministry, to which it is inconceivable that there should be appointments without prior consultations; if we want collective responsibility. These two ministries are involved in the State of Israel's problem of war and peace, and there were no consultations with us; had there been prior consultations, we would also have proposals. Maybe they would not have been accepted.

At the moment a situation has been createdin which we are being confronted with a solution, a part of which appears quite unacceptable to us; and we are being told: Take it or leave it. [last five words in English] We have no choice. If that is how this matter is being put, we have no choice but to vote as one man against this and the responsibility for what will happen as a result of this will not be ours. [end recording]

[Feder] Professor Yadin added that, in his estimation, the prime minister will not submit the current proposal for manning the portfolios, because he will understand that it has no chance of being approved. He commented that he is not interested in resigning from the government, but the problem of the prior consultations that were not held is too important in principle for it to be passed over lightly. As for the appointment of Minister Moda'i as foreign minister, Professor Yadin's opposition remains as firm as ever.

[Begin Yadin recording] We are very firmly opposed to one appointment. We have nothing against the man, but we think that he is not suitable for this post and the matter is too important. If we are confronted with a situation--if we are confronted with a situation where we have no alternative but to vote against--you do not praise a man to his face, of course, I have nothing against him, I think he is doing his job as a government minister and he has many good qualifications and so on, but not every man is suitable for every post in the government. I can go into detail about all sorts of people who are not suitable for this or that post but are suitable for another one. For the moment, I do not want to detail the reasons. We are of the opinion that he is not the most suitable man for the post. [end recording]

Herut Leaders Comment on Weizman

TA300625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Herut Knesset faction Chairman Hayim Kaufman has said that the situation created in the Herut Movement worries him and he fears a split in its ranks. MK Kaufman made these remarks to our correspondent Amnon Nadav after the prime minister's speech at the Herut leadership meeting. According to him, if 'Ezer Weizman refrains from reacting to what the prime minister said, feelings may die down and perhaps an unspoken agreement can be recreated for common work within Herut. However, it is clear that the cooperation between the sides will no longer be what it has been in the past.

Minister David Levi said that he did not think that anyone was prepared to expel 'Ezer Weizman from the Herut Movement. David Levi said that last night Begin had again proved he was the most acceptable and best-loved leader.

Herut Movement Center Chairman Avraham Schechterman said that last night Begin was in his best form and his speech would be a foundation stone for a renewed awakening in the Herut Movement.

Sharon Declines Security Post

TA292155 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 May 80

[Excerpt] The agriculture minister is aware that if he and other Likud members vote against Begin's appointments this may lead to the fall of the government. Our political correspondent reports that, in three private talks and in numerous telephone calls between Prime Minister Begin and Ari'el Sharon, the prime minister could not change the agriculture minister's position. Ari'el Sharon demands the defense portfolio for himself. Our political correspondent reports about the agriculture minister's position and its implications.

[Ram] Mr Sharon was offered responsibility for security in Judaea and Samaria. Sharon--so I have learned this evening--rejected the offer outright. There is no point, he believes, in setting up two defense ministries. According to the agriculture minister, the situation in the territories, the rising terrorism, the IDF's redeployment following the peace treaty with Egypt and unconventional armament of the rejectionist front countries are all one and the same thing. Sharon is not prepared to be part of a collective responsibility, as a Cabinet member, for Israel's security if this issue falls victim to coalition calculations.

Weizman-Dayan Grouping Proposed

TA301012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] A member of the Democratic Movement's Secretariat, Mordekhay Tehori, says that contacts are continuing with the aim of establishing a new political body headed by 'Ezer Weizman and Moshe Dayan. The Democratic Movement member says he is conducting these contacts on his own initiative and with the aid of other members of the movement. According to him, 'Ezer Weizman called him yesterday by telephone and showed interest in the chance of establishing this body. In contrast to this, Moshe Dayan said he was not interested in joining the experiment. Mordekhay Tehori added that since the contacts for establishing the new body were discovered, many citizens have contacted him and asked questions.

Our correspondent Amnon Nadav comments that the Democratic Movement dissocaites itself as a body from the contacts and has issued an announcement saying that they are being conducted without its approval.

WEIZMAN FAREWELL LETTER TO ISRAELI MILITARY PERSONNEL

TA281239 Jerusalem Government Press Office in English 28 May 80

["Farewell letter to the soldiers of the IDF by Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman"--Government Press Office headline]

[Text] (Jerusalem)--Soldiers and officers of the IDF serving on the ground, in the air and on the sea:

Today, 3 years of my service as minister of defense in the Government of Israel are drawing to a close. During that period, I shared with you the build-up of the IDF's

strength, and was with you on the training grounds, in the workships, in routine life and in combat. I accompanied your marches, your tanks and personnel carriers, your flights and voyages. I closely followed the blessed work of the men and women of the defense establishment, in the research laboratories of "Rafael" (the Combat Means Development Authority), at the lathes of the military industries and the production lines of the aircraft industry.

During that span of time, we have gathered strength. We accomplished achievements of which one need not be ashamed even in the IDF, even in the defense establishment. The war machine is in a state of readiness today more than ever, in case war should be forced upon us. You have accomplished much, and much still remains to be done under the guidance of the chief of staff and his cadre of commanders.

During this phase, we have realized the dream of generations: We concluded a peace treaty with the biggest and mightiest of our neighbours, Egypt. Neverthtless, we have not yet reached a state of repose and content. The peace process has not yet been completed, and the peace itself looks fragile enough. It must be nursed, protected like the apple of the eye, in order to spread out and come to include each and every Arab country. Only the military and moral strength of the IDF and the defense establishment can bring the Arab countries to the negotiating table. One does not negotiate with a country whose army is weak and demoralized.

We arrived at this peace thanks to those who fought for it, who went into battle and did not live to see its advent. On this day of my departure I extend a brotherly hand to the bereaved families, and wishes of recovery and rehabilitation to invalids and the injured: I feel with them.

Soldiers and commanders of the IDF, members of the defense establishment:

Israel's governments come and go. So do defense ministers. The glorious creation called the State of Israel and its army are here to stay. I am absolutely certain that you have the strength to guard the peace, and to go into battle and emerge victorious, should the need arise. As one who accompanied you and followed your exploits, I should like to shake the hand of every one of you and thank you for your part in the great effort on behalf of the army and the security of Israel. Since I cannot do so, I ask you accept in this way my sincere blessings for you and your dear ones.

I love you, [signed] 'Ezer Weizman, minister of defense.

U.S. SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION MEETS BEGIN, MISSES KOLLEK

Begin Meeting

TA261320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] This noon Prime Minister Menahem Begin received in his office the U.S. secretary of transport, Neil Goldschmidt, who arrived after a visit to Cairo. The U.S. secretary gave the prime minister greetings from the president of Egypt and said that As-Sadat had told him he was determined to continue with the peace process. The prime minister told his guest that Israel was waiting to hear from Egypt that the latter was willing to resume the autonomy talks.

Mayor Kollek Cancels Meeting

TA261945 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] The mayor of Jerusalem has canceled a meeting and a tour with the U.S. secretary of transport because he refused to change the itinerary of the tour at the guest's request. Teddy Kollek told our correspondent Moti 'Eden that as a host and a mayor he was not ready to accept conditions for holding the tour. Therefore, he was calling it off.

Kollek, Receives Russian, Rebuffs Goldschmidt

TA270859 Jerusalem POST in English 27 May 80 p 3

[By Abraham Rabinovich]

[Text] Mayor Teddy Kollek, who conducts his own foreign policy for Jerusalem, yesterday amiably received an official from the Soviet Union with whom Israel has no relations, and refused to see an American Cabinet member.

The latter was Transport Secretary Neil Goldschmidt, who arrived in Israel yesterday from Egypt. The itinerary called for Goldschmidt, after meeting with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, to call on Kollek and tour Jerusalem with him.

Kollek was prepared to meet with Goldschmidt at 3 p.m. and discuss some of the city's road problems as they drove around Jerusalem. About an hour before, however, the Foreign Ministry contacted Kollek's office and said the Americans were indicating reluctance to have Goldschmidt visit East Jerusalem under official Israeli patronage. Kollek thereupon said he would not receive Goldschmidt.

"We will not accept any conditional visits to united Jerusalem" said an aide.

Three years ago Kollek declined to receive U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal for similar reasons.

Earlier in the day Kollek received Russian Orthodox Metropolitan Filaret, who is visiting from the Soviet Union. The pair chatted in German and English, assisted occasionally by a Russian translator. Kollek discussed the daubing by fantics of the church's property in the Russian compound.

Kollek Comments on Cancellation

TA291026 Jerusalem POST in English 29 May 80 p 3

[By Abraham Rabinovich]

[Text] No, Neil Goldschmidt, you were not insulted by Mayor Teddy Kollek because you came to Jerusalem without money. If it is any solace, you would have been treated the same even if you had come with millions.

That is the message of conciliation that went forth from Jerusalem yesterday after U.S. Transport Secretary Goldschmidt publicly surmised, in what may have been quasi-jest, that Kollek had refused to receive him because he "only insults those guests who do not bring money."

Kollek, whose sense of humor is matched only by his grim refusal to accept aspersions on the city's unity, decided yesterday to respond by letter to Goldschmidt, who has already left the country.

"I wouldn't even receive a Rockefeller," wrote Kollek (who has received several), "if he made conditions on where exactly to go or not to go in the city. Even a few million dollars in grants for improvement of roads from your department, as welcome as this would have been, would not have changed my decisions."

Kollek refused to receive Goldschmidt after American officials declined to have the secretary tour East Jerusalem under official Israeli auspices.

Kollek said that elements in the State Department wanted demonstrably to leave open the option of redividing the city. "No personal insult to you was intended," Kollek wrote to Goldschmidt.

Begin Reportedly Thanks Kollek

TA281100 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 28 May 80 p 2

[By Dalya Mazori]

[Excerpt] In a telephone call to Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek yesterday, Prime Minister Menahem Begin thanked him for having refused to tour the city with U.S. Secretary of Transport Neil Goldschmidt.

The U.S. secretary of transport only wanted to visit west Jerusalem and reach the wailing wall "through the shortest way." Mr Kollek refused to conduct such a tour for him. "I am the host and I am the one setting the itinerary," the mayor said. The U.S. secretary tried to meet Mr Kollek after the latter's refusal. However, Kollek refused to hold such a meeting with Mr Goldschmidt, alleging a tight schedule.

DEFENSE SPENDING EXPECTED TO RISE BY 15 PERCENT

TA231305 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Data collected by the Bank of Israel for the Cabinet meeting indicates that defense spending will rise by 15 percent in real terms this year, a percentage equal to that of the October war year. In the past decade, defense spending increased from 10 percent of the gross national product to 18 percent.

Ministry Claims Spending Decreased

TA231552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] The Defense Ministry spokesman says that defense spending locally has decreased by about 1.25 percent in real terms this year, although these expenditures include expenses for the Negev redeployment. The spokesman reacted to data issued by the Bank of Israel that defense spending will rise by 15 percent in real terms as in the year of the Yom Kippur war.

Our political correspondent reports that the feeling prevailing in the Cabinet is that the government crisis will be settled by a compromise the day after tomorrow. Our correspondent relies on the prime minister's talks with Cabinet ministers in preparation for Sunday's Cabinet meeting. In his meeting with the Democratic Movement's leaders, Begin emphasized that at Sunday's Cabinet meeting he will ask the ministers to stop arguing with each other. Begin said that fortunately IDF commanders did not go to the news conference planned to support the defense minister's position since this could have been a serious interference of the military level in the decisions of the political level.

COMPANY AUTHORIZED TO PRODUCE ENGINE FOR LAVI AIRCRAFT

TA231128 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 May 80 p 1

[Text] The Bet Shemesh engine plant and the Defense Ministry will start practical negotiations in the next few days for the purpose of starting the production of the General Electric F-404 engine for the Lavi aircraft.

The U.S. company informed the Ministry of Defense this week that it received written approval from the U.S. administration for the production of the engine in Israel. It appears that 60 to 70 percent of the engine's components will be manufactured in Israel. The Israel aircraft industries and the "Yisqar" Company, which makes engine blades, will take part in the production.

TEXT OF LOME ECOWAS CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB291515 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 29 May 80 p 28

[Final communique issued at the end of the fifth ECOWAS summit held in Lome from 27-28 May]

[Text] The ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Conference of heads of state and government held its annual meeting in Lome, Togo, on 27 and 28 May 1980. The heads of state and government and the following accredited representatives took part in that meeting: His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin; His Excellency Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana; His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; His Excellency Luis Cabral, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; His Excellency Gen Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana, president of the Republic of Upper Volta; His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali; His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Republic of Niger; His Excellency Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; His Excellency Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal; His Excellency Dr Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra-Leone; His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding-president of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the Togolese Republic; His Excellency Commander Pedro Pires, prime minister of Cape Verde; His Excellency Simeon Ake, foreign affairs minister of the Republic of Ivory Coast; His Excellency Saibou Sabailly, minister of economic planning and industrial development of the Republic of Gambia; the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, Mr Edem Kodjo; the secretary general of ECOWAS, Mr Moussa Ngom; the chairman of the Federation of the West African Chambers of Commerce, Mr Djondo; the governor of the Central Bank of West African States, Mr Fadiga; and the representatives of the Economic Commission for Africa, ECA. Representatives of the Mano River Union participated in the meeting as observers.

In his opening speech, His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding-president of the RPT and president of the Togolese Republic, welcomed his hosts and noted the honor bestowed on his government of hosting the annual meeting of the Ministerial Council and of the heads of state summit of the community in Lome. Referring to the deterioration of economic relations between states and countries of the Third World and industrialized countries, General Eyadema indicated that the former could find a solution to their problems only through a collective autonomy as is stipulated in the Lagos plan of action. To achieve this autonomy, peace and stability are necessary. He urged his counterparts to subscribe to a system of mutual defense which, for him, is the logical followup of the signing of the ECOWAS protocol of nonaggression.

The president of Nigeria, His Excellency Alhaji Shehu Shagari, in his response to President Eyadema's speech, thanked the community's outgoing president, His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor, for his contribution to the progress of the community during his mandate. He pledged his government's material and moral support for ECOWAS and strongly recommended the economic and political independence of the whole of Africa. President Shagari also expressed the hope that the low rate of budgetary contributions of member-states and the delay experienced in the ratification of protocols and decisions of the community would only be a transitory phase and that member-states will take all necessary steps in order to respect the community ideals.

The community's outgoing president, His Excellency President Leopold Sedar Senghor, took stock of the activities of the community since the last heads of state and government summit meeting which was held in Dakar. The achievements were realized in the fields of liberalization of trade, transport and telecommunications, industry, and agriculture. President Senghor also discussed at length the cordial relations existing between ECOWAS and the other international organizations.

Finally, President Senghor called the attention of his counterparts to the last OAU economic summit of Lagos during which ECOWAS was cited as a model to follow for the creation of other similar economic groupings in the rest of Africa.

The conference of heads of state and government examined the recommendations made by the ECOWAS Ministerial Council and made the following decisions:

Commerce and Customs--Part A: ECOWAS Rules of Origin

1. Determination of the level of participation by nationals: Within the framework of finalizing the ECOWAS regulations on origin, the conference decided that nationals of member-states should hold the following proportions of the share of capital in the industrial enterprises producing items originating in the community: 20 percent as of 28 May 1981, 35 percent as of 28 May 1983 and 51 percent as of 28 May 1989.

2. Policy on products of mixed origin: The conference amended the second paragraph of the French version of Article 8 of the protocol relative to the definition of the notion of products originating from member-states. This was done in order that the French version might conform with the English one which better expressed the desire to grant the status of community of origin to products of mixed origin in certain special cases.

Trade Liberalization Program

The conference adopted the trade liberalization program in conformity with Articles 12 and 13 of the treaty. The program retained the date of 28 May 1981 as the date for the total elimination of all customs duties and nontariff barriers on unprocessed products. In connection with industrial products, those recognized as priority products by the community will be liberalized more rapidly by the more industrially advanced member-states of the community. However, the liberalization process for industrial products will start on 28 May 1981 and is to end within the next 4 years.

Procedure for Compensation of Revenue Losses

The conference adopted the procedure of compensation for revenue losses experienced by member-states because of the implementation of the program of trade liberalization.

The member-states' contributions to the compensation budget will be made according to their share in the intercommunal trade.

The conference has decided to deduct 20 percent of the compensation granted to the most industrialized countries for the benefit of the less advanced states during a 5-year period. After that, this 20 percent will be shared between all member-states for another 5-year period.

Given the compensation procedure which was adopted, the conference decided to amend Article 2 of the protocol relative to the evaluation of losses of revenue.

Program of Development and Coordination of Transport

The conference adopted a program of transport for the community in order to insure the coordination and development of a modern and efficient system of transport within the west African subregion.

The executive secretariat was made responsible for the implementation of this transport program which will be realized in two stages, those being: a long-term and a short-term program.

Community Program of Telecommunications

The conference decided to set up a special telecommunications funds in order to facilitate the implementation of the community's telecommunications program. The special fund, which is linked to the ECOWAS Compensation, Cooperation and Development Fund, will have to guarantee the loans and subsidies granted to member-states within the framework of their telecommunications program.

Agricultural Program

The conference decided to set up a regional information center on all agricultural products within the framework of a community agricultural program. The information center will mainly have to develop exchanges in the area of agricultural products. The center will be set up within the department of trade, customs, immigration, monetary matters and payments from the Executive Secretariat.

Defense Pact

The conference examined the report submitted by the ministerial council charged by the fourth summit held in Dakar on 28 and 29 May 1979 with examining the matter of concluding a defense pact and the necessity of organizing the collective defense of ECOWAS member-states.

On that issue, the conference emphasized the urgency surrounding the organization of a collective defense as a gurantor of the community's institutions. To that end, it authorized the current president to convene, as soon as possible, a meeting of a limited ministerial council composed of eight member-states (Cape Verde, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo), in order to draw up the final, harmonized protocol of mutual assistance in the field of defense based on the harmonized project submitted in Lagos on 7 February 1980.

Situation in Liberia

The conference formed a committee made of our member states responsible for studying the evolution of the situation in Liberia and reporting on this matter to the ECOWAS heads of state.

Cooperation With Other Institutions

The conference asked the Executive Secretariat to develop and strengthen cooperation between ECOWAS and other international institutions inside and outside the west African subregion in order to achieve the goals of the community.

Miscellaneous

The conference decided to meet on 28 and 29 May 1981 in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The conference congratulated the outgoing president highly for the personal interest he showed in the management of the affairs of the community.

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved by the community, the conference complimented the executive secretary and his colleagues for their sense of duty and their contribution to the building of the community.

The conference of heads of states and governments expressed gratitude to His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Togolese Government, to the government and the people of Togo, for the warm and brotherly welcome given them and for all the means put at the disposal of the Executive Secretariat of the community for the organization of that particular summit and the other meetings which preceded it.

ETHIOPIA

TEXT OF MENGISTU PRESS CONFERENCE ON SUDAN VISIT

LD291630 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1600 GMT 28 May 80 EA

[Press conference by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, at Bole International Airport on 28 May on return from an official visit to Sudan--recorded, questioners not identified]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Chairman, we welcome you. With respect to the comrade chairman's visit to Sudan, it should be recalled that the comrade chairman and His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri of Sudan had talks on bilateral relations and major international issues. Would you kindly tell us about these talks?

[Answer] As the people of Ethiopia are aware, some time ago His Excellency Ja'far Muhammad Numayri invited me to visit the Republic of Sudan. We eventually decided to accept the invitation by virtue of two major developments: Firstly, much good will was shown by the Sudanese Government during the joint efforts to improve relations between the two countries in order to ameliorate the situation; secondly, as relations between Ethiopia and Sudan began to improve and new vistas for further cooperation and understanding seemed to open, we felt that it was necessary and helpful to accept the invitation. [passage indistinct]

Cognizant of the existence of such problems, we then found it imperative to combat and correct the tendencies which weaken our relations so that we could jointly pave the path toward fostering and promoting good-neighbor relations and peaceful coexistence between the two peoples, as well as insuring their development and prosperity. We also hoped that whatever positive results came from our joint efforts would become an example to everyone else, particularly the peoples of our region. The good will shown by the two parties to the agreements in the context of what I have already said was very pleasing and encouraging indeed.

We also discussed international issues which, directly or indirectly, affect the well-being and security of the peoples of our region. [Passage indistinct] Especially after the Sudanese leader recognized this fact and created the necessary conditions for dialogue and cooperation, our high-level effort to resume normal and friendly relations have now reached this stage. The two peoples who drink the same water and who enjoy and share long-standing historical cultural and geographic links [passage indistinct].

This being the case, all signs of discord and disagreement essentially contradict self-evident facts. It is, therefore, important and proper that the two peoples should coordinate their actions and work together to assure their peoples peace and development and contribute to international peace and progress.

[Question] Finally, Comrade Chairman, would you please brief us on the features and results of your visit to Sudan?

[Answer] As I said earlier, the results of the visit are very satisfactory in all aspects. First, we were able to observe that the warm and tumultuous welcome accorded to us by the people and Government of Sudan emanated from the deep-rooted affection and respect the people of Sudan have toward the people of Ethiopia.

Second, we were made to understand that Sudan is striving to remove some of the sources of misunderstanding between the two countries.

Third, we were able to witness the impressive social and economic achievement of Sudan since the advent of the May revolution.

Fourth, what makes the visit historic and special is that we were able to elaborate on the progress and achievements of the Ethiopian revolution and the political stance of Ethiopia over various matters, and to convey the greetings of the Ethiopian people to the people and Government of Sudan in the speech I made at the Sudanese Socialist Union, Khartoum Branch Congress. Another historical event was that we were able to attend the colorful celebration of the 11th anniversary of the Sudanese May revolution.

Generally, the results of the visit were fruitful, constructive and encouraging.

[Question] In the context of the moves to strengthen relations between the two countries, is there any plan to invite His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri to visit Ethiopia?

[Answer] Yes, there is. When we accepted President Numayri's invitation [words indistinct] and now to implement all this and further to consolidate the constructive developments already achieved [words indistinct] and in this regard he has gladly accepted our invitation [words indistinct].

BRIEFS

SOMALI AMBASSADOR TO DJIBOUTI--The new Somali ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti, Challe Mohamed Shaykh Mahmud (Malin Gur), yesterday presented his credentials to Djibouti President Hasan Gouled Aptidon. [Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 22 May 80 EA]

ETHIOPIAN-PDRY INFORMATION AGREEMENT--A seven-article agreement on information cooperation and exchanges of information between the Ethiopian and Aden news agencies was signed this afternoon on behalf of the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY by Comrade Ahile Mariam Goshu, director of the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, and for the ADEN NEWS AGENCY by Comrade Najib Muhammad Ibrahim, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and director of the ADEN NEWS AGENCY. The agreement was concluded between the news agencies of the two friendly countries in order to develop cooperation, understanding and expertise between the brotherly peoples of the PDRY and Ethiopia. The agreement will also promote exchanges of information on major international issues. The two sides have also agreed to exchange technical experts on journalism and to arrange brief exchange visits by journalists of the two countries for educational purposes. [Text] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 26 May 80 EA]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO APPEALS TO STATE EMPLOYEES TO END STRIKE THREATS

AB291201 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 29 May 80

[By Hubert Marie Djamanay]

[Text] Bangui, 29 May (AFP)--The government of President David Dacko, after almost unceasing social agitation among state employees since it assumed power some eight months ago, is now faced with the threat of a general strike.

Yesterday Mr Dacko, who became president in a French-backed mounting wave of discontent and strike threats, involving both state and semi-state workers and sharpened by the arrest of some 10 strikers in the social security department.

Workers in the republic have been seriously taking up questions of democracy and expressing some of the elementary principles associated with the concept of liberty since the overthrow of dictator and self-styled Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa I.

Not a month goes by without a work stoppage or strike by administrative workers, and an unending series of complaints from different ministries has been recorded by a public service council set up by Mr Dacko recently to review the condition of state workers.

The arrests of the social security strikers came just a few days before the Central African General Workers Union held its statutory congress.

And on Saturday, the executive bureau of the country's sole labour union threatened to call a general strike if the acting justice and labour minister did not resign.

In an attempt to defuse the crisis, President Dacko met yesterday with the workers' representatives. But while conscious of the misunderstanding between the government and the union, he made clear he would not allow the union to usurp his authority.

Mr Dacko also called on the country's teachers, reported to be preparing to strike during exams at the end of the academic year, not to spare any effort to ensure that the exams go ahead normally.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--France and the Central African Republic have drawn up a program aimed at reviving agriculture, stockbreeding and all products likely to help the Central African Republic to be self-sufficient in food production, Mr Robert Galley, French minister of cooperation stated. After a visit to the Central African Republic from 16 to 20 May, Mr Galley expressed satisfaction at the atmosphere of confidence and solidarity which prevailed between the French and Central African delegations. The French minister also agreed to reorganize the military training center at Bouar (400 km northwest of Bangui) in response to a request addressed 2 days earlier to France by the president of the Central African Republic, Mr David Dacko. [Paris AFP in French 1424 GMT 22 May 80]

BENIN

CUBA PROPOSES HOSTING WFTU CONGRESS IN 1981

FL282214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Cotonou--The Cuban delegation to the 22d meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] bureau has proposed Havana as site for the 10th WFTU congress scheduled to be held in late 1981. The proposal, which was made by Jesus Escandel, chief of the Cuban delegation and foreign relations secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, was received with great enthusiasm by all the participants in the meeting and must be approved by the WFTU General Council at its October meeting in Moscow.

Speaking at the meeting, Escandel condemned the bellicose U.S. policy in the Caribbean and Central America. He also condemned the fire set at an old people's home in Jamaica for destabilization purposes as well as the attempts of imperialism to halt the revolutionary processes in Nicaragua and Grenada and the people's struggles in El Salvador.

Escandel expressed gratitude for the solidarity that Cuba has received from numerous labor organizations throughout the world which, along with the firm and courageous attitude of the Cuban people, prevented the maneuvers that the United States was planning as a practice invasion of Cuba.

GUINEA

PRESIDENT TOURE RETURNS FROM ECOWAS SUMMIT

AB291130 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpts] The supreme leader of the revolution and head of state, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, returned home from Lome on Wednesday afternoon 28 May 1980 after participating in the fifth summit meeting of the heads of state of the ECOWAS, [Economic Community of West African States]. At 1230 on Monday the supreme leader of the revolution and the head of state of the Guinean state, Comrade President Sekou Toure arrived in Lome at the head of an important party and national delegation comprising comrades: El Hadj Abdoulaye Toure, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of external affairs; Mouctar Diallo, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of transport; (Mourtala) Diane, member of the Political Bureau and minister of the armed forces; Senainon Behanzin, member of the Central Committee and minister of information; Mamady Kaba, member of the Central Committee and minister of industry; N'Faly Sangare, member of the Central Committee and minister delegate to the EEC; Saikou Barry, minister-governor of banking and insurance; Soriba Toure, minister of economy and financial affairs at the presidency; Mamady Conde, Guinean ambassador to Washington; Yattara Seydduba, Guinea's ambassador to Lome; (Daouda Verite), ambassador and head of state protocol; Major (Goudi Goudiya), aide-de-camp and several dignitaries.

Before arriving at Lome, the supreme leader of the revolution, who left Conakry on Monday, 26 May at 0900, made a brief stopover at Monrovia where the Liberian presidential delegation joined the Guinean delegation on board the special Boeing aircraft at 1000. The deliberations began Tuesday, 27 May at 1000 at the conference hall of the Togolese People's Rally.

LIBERIA

TEXT OF MATTHEWS ADDRESS RECALLING 3 AMBASSADORS

AB292120 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 29 May 80

[Radio and television address by Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews in Monrovia on 29 May--live]

[Text] Fellow citizens, since the Liberian revolution of 12 April 1980, the government and people of Liberia under the gallant leadership of Sgt Samuel K. Doe, head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, has consistently pursued a foreign policy of good neighborliness, peace and concord towards all states and peace-loving peoples of Africa. [Word indistinct] that policy aided by the principle of genuine nonalignment.

As soon as the situation at home was brought under control, we immediately launched a diplomatic offensive designed to reassure our neighbors and our traditional foes that in Africa and abroad it was our ardent desire to continue and help expand our relations and to provide some explanation of the very degrading conditions of life of the Liberian masses against the background of sustained rampant corrupt practices at all levels of government and the persistent violation of the human and civil rights of the [word indistinct] citizens of the country.

We sought to expand the aims and objectives of the revolution necessitated as it is by a strong desire and a commitment to create a new society free from repression, majority rights for all sectors of the population in the economic and political life of the nation.

Despite these efforts, events at the recent summit conference of heads of state and government of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, held in Lome, Togo at which our participation was questioned pose challenges to our sovereignty for which a lot must follow as a matter of national honor and obligation.

On Monday [words indistinct] head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, M Sgt Samuel K. Doe led a Liberian delegation to the fifth summit meeting of ECOWAS in Lome, Togo. Liberia's participation in the summit meeting was a right by virtue of her membership in ECOWAS. However, Master Sergeant Doe had no initial plan to attend. He was encouraged to do so upon an invitation from the host country. He accepted in good faith in the face of [words indistinct] that extensive [word indistinct] discussions had already ensued among the heads of state. In the company of His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the Liberian delegation traveled to Lome along with the Guinean president aboard a Guinean aircraft. In Lome, head of state Doe was received with such honors befitting a head of state. On the evening of his arrival, the Liberian head of state paid a courtesy call on President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal to acquaint the Senegalese leader with developments in Liberia. Head of state Doe paid a similar call on the host, President Eyadema of Togo.

The assembly of heads of state and government was scheduled to convene at 1000 on the 27th (?instant), but half an hour before that summit, President Senghor asked for an urgent meeting with head of state Doe. It was then that the Liberian head of state was informed that some complications had arisen over the matter of his participation in the summit. President Senghor then went on to advise that in view of the prevailing circumstances head of state Doe should wait for word from the assembly before going to the conference. Not very long after, President Eyadema sent a message suggesting that the Liberian head of state should await the Togolese foreign minister who would come to indicate when the Liberian delegation should proceed to the conference center. The foreign minister never came.

During the afternoon of the 27th, a delegation from President Toure called on head of state Doe to (?inform) him of the arguments which were being advanced against his participation in the summit. By this time it had become crystal clear to the Liberian delegation that a belated action taken by certain sister African countries had succeeded in stopping Liberia's participation in the summit. Thus, the decision to leave on the morning of the 28th was taken.

The Government of Liberia views the action against it as unfriendly and detrimental to the goals of the community. Debarring Liberia from exercising her right of participation constitutes a flagrant violation of the treaty of ECOWAS to which Liberia and all member states have [word indistinct].

[Few words indistinct] we have come to the conclusion that there is a correlation between the expulsion of the Liberian head of state from the ECOWAS summit and the domestic situations in those states which maneuvered his nonparticipation. Many are afraid of an evolving trend, that is, a coup led by a lieutenant in Ghana, by a master sergeant in Liberia and just, a few days ago, a corporal attempted a coup in Nigeria. Some heads of state find the prospects for the future to be rather frightening. They see Master Sergeant Doe as being popular with the African masses. He is a very fine symbol of noncommissioned officers everywhere. Some of the heads of state in Lome were afraid that anything which legitimizes Liberia's master sergeant may give encouragement to a Master Sergeant Doe within their own countries. In other words, many African heads of state are afraid of the Master Sergeant Does.

The Government of Liberia however feels [word indistinct] that all states should be left alone to solve their internal problems in whatever manner they deem proper, including decisions (?implied) in the process. The Government of Liberia further declares that any state which interferes with her rights in any international forum will be strongly condemned, opposed and subjected to retaliation.

As a consequence of the foregoing, the Government of Liberia has decided to review its many options and accordingly it immediately proceeds to recall the following plenipotentaries: A) The Liberian ambassador to the Federal Republic of Nigeria; B) The Liberian ambassador to the Republic of Sierra Leone; C) The secretary general of the Mano River Union and D) The Liberian ambassador to the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

The Government of Liberia wishes it to be known that it is requesting the Government of Nigeria to proceed to immediately reduce its (?nine)-officer staff of its embassy in Monrovia to two-officer staff as is the case of the Liberian embassy in Lagos.

Be it also known that the Government of Liberia is not disposed to simply assume its reponsibilities, without exercising its rights in any regional or international organization. Liberia is therefore suspending all of its obligations to ECOWAS until its rights are restored and the breach sufficiently satisfied.

In the cause of the people the struggle continues.

INFORMATION MINISTRY DENIES DOE NOT INVITED TO LOME

AB291859 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism today denied news reports by AFP, French news agency, and BBC that Master Sergeant Doe had gone to Lome without being invited by the host government. The ministry wants to make it clear that as a full and founding member of ECOWAS it was not necessary for Liberia to receive an invitation to attend this summit.

However, contact between President Eyadema and Master Sergeant Doe indicated that the Togolese head of state was expecting the Liberian leader to attend the ECOWAS summit. This, the ministry said, was indicated in a telegram from President Eyadema, which states: Honored to confirm that, because of circumstances beyond our control, the summit of ECOWAS will take place in Lome on 27 and 28 May 1980. The arrival of heads of state is scheduled for 26 May. The opening of the session is fixed for 1000 A.M. on 27 May 1980. We express our deep regret for the inconvenience beyond our control. Please inform us in due course the time of your arrival in Lome.

On the question of Chairman Doe's leadership, the ministry pointed out that Liberia's situation was internal and the Liberian people was fully behind their leader.

MALI

TRAORE RETURNS FROM ECOWAS SUMMIT, DEPARTS FOR FRG

AB291845 Paris AFP in French 1118 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Bamako 29 May (AFP)--The president of the Republic of Mali, Gen Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako on Wednesday evening from Lome where he participated in the ECOWAS summit. By keeping the date of 28 May 1981 as the day for the total elimination of all custom duties and nontariff barriers on raw materials as well as the date of 28 May 1989 as the target date for the process of progressive liberalization of industrial products, the member states of ECOWAS expressed their willingness to break the yoke of micronations which morgage their development efforts and to proceed to a true integration of their interdependent economies, President Traore stated. A step has been taken in the direction of the taking of decisions and their practical implementation, he added.

Concerning the defense pact project within ECOWAS, which has become a sort of stumbling block in the way of the organization, the Malian president stated that it divides us (member countries) more than it unites us and said that he prefers the fundamental, that is, the vast program of economic intergration that our organization has assigned itself as its objective. Still on the subject of the defense pact, President Traore added: Certainly, in both Dakar and Lome (host countries of the last two ECOWAS summits), almost all the nations recognized the need to organize a collective security force in the subregion. (...) But it is evident that we have to avoid the creation of military groups on the continent, because, in doing this, we will be arousing suspicions which will be potential sources of tension in Africa. Mali does not harbor foreign bases, it has not signed any pact with any power and it is [not] ready to renounce its national soveriegnty in favor of an African group, added the Malian president.

General Traore left Bamako on Thursday morning for Bonn, where he will join his Senegalese counterpart, Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor. Their visit falls within the context of a renewed tour by the heads of state of the Senegal River Development Organization, (OMVS), to look for additional funds for the construction of the Diama and Manantali dams.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE RETURNS HOME FROM ECOWAS SUMMIT

AB291345 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Supreme National Council and head of state, Col Seyni Kountche has returned home from Lome where he took part in the 5th ECOWAS Heads of States and Governments' Summit.

The head of state was welcomed on arrival by Lt Col Sory Mamadou Diallo, minister of posts and telecommunications and Commander (name indistinct) General Army Staff. Moments later, President Kountche listened to the national anthem and was greeted by members of Supreme Military Council and the government, the diplomatic corps and many other civilian and military personalities.

SIERRA LEONE

PRESIDENT STEVENS VIEWS NATIONAL, AFRICAN ISSUES

LD291409 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 May 80 pp 7/15

[Jean-Claude Pomonti "Early May" interview with President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, incoming OAU chairman, in Freetown: "Africa Must Return to Coordination"]

[Text] [Question] One of the most serious problems which confronts the OAU today is the growth of inter-African conflicts. What will be your priorities here?

[Answer] I am of course an advocate of peaceful settlements. My approach will be one of mediation and conciliation. I believe we must tackle conflicts as early as possible when they are still at the embryo stage. Special subcommittees will have to be created to investigate and intervene rapidly. Another method will be recourse to a "council of political security" created within the framework of the OAU, which will be able to meet at short notice and will provide a platform for possible complaints by the interested parties. This committee could be set up in Addis Ababa, site of the OAU general secretariat.

[Question] What do you think of the recent coup in Liberia, The People's Redemption Council, which has been governing that country since then, and the executions of dignitaries of the former regime? Are these events likely to have repercussions on your relations with Monrovia and is so to what extent?

[Answer] We lack information. We did make representations to express our concern following the arrest and execution of 13 people in the space of just a few days, which hardly allowed time for a real trial, not to mention the defense of the accused. During the OAU summit in Lagos, President Shagari was very firm. (Note: The Nigerian authorities refused the Liberian delegation led by Matthews, the new foreign minister, entry to their territory. Senghor, Senegalese head of state, presided provisionally at the extraordinary conference of heads of state and government held to elaborate an economic plan). For my part, I hope that this question will be clarified before the summit which we are to host in July.

[Question] What do you think of the annual Franco-African summits? And do you believe that the "Trialogue" started last year by Giscard d'Estaing between Europe, the Near East and Africa can help to build some bridges?

[Answer] Whatever brings people together can only be of use. The "Trialogue" is a good idea. I am totally for meetings, for direct contacts, for face to face encounters--as you French say. I have just been to see President Chadli in Algiers myself and I think I got something from him and he got something from me. The Franco-African summits are good things. I value the new French approach which is regional. It helps to bring us out of our isolation. At the pan-African conferences I see the French-speaking delegates embracing. We English-speakers are victims of our reserve....

[Question] In this connection what stage have relations between France and Sierra Leone reached?

[Answer] Progress is favorable. We are in receipt of considerable aid, notably in the sphere of communications. The central treasury of cooperation is now part of the picture. I am very happy about this and I have every hope for the future.

[Question] In the past you advocated a multiparty system and now you govern a one-party regime. Why?

[Answer] The saying is that only God and madmen do not change. We changed our system because we discovered that a multiparty system was a waste of energy. We do not have enough people of caliber and our literacy and education program is too slow for us to allow ourselves this luxury. It is not possible. We must invest our capital in one place only for the moment. Moreover, in our tribal languages there is no word for "Loyal opposition". Opposition and loyalty are two contradictory terms. During a meeting in the provinces with some paramount chiefs, one of them told me at the time that they were confused by the multiplicity of parties.

He told me that at the time of the whites they knew who to address because there was only one interlocutor. And anyway what is a multiparty system? Even in the advanced countries it has serious disadvantages. Here in the bush it is even worse because of illiteracy. What is needed is a definite consensus and once it is defined for everyone to respect it. For the moment we must do without ideologies, even so far as socialism is concerned. The meaning of this term is different according to the region of the world where it is used.

[Question] Last year in a LE MONDE interview (LE MONDE, 1-2 July 1979), you stated that agriculture would have priority in the development of Sierra Leone. Could you tell us what have been the first concrete results of this choice?

[Answer] Agriculture remains our priority. It is natural; we cannot allow ourselves to depend on others as far as our food is concerned. We have a program of intensive development for rice cultivation. I believe that toward the end of this decade we will have reached the verge of self-sufficiency in food. We have launched integrated agricultural programs, notably with the aid of the World Bank. I believe that these joint efforts are beginning to bear fruit.

[Question] As far as mining is concerned, have any new possibilities arisen? Can you also tell us what success your government has had in the control of diamond extraction and exports?

[Answer] Diamond production control has always been difficult. They can easily be hidden. We have reduced illegal trafficking by lowering our export taxes. We are doing our best. Expansion of production is in progress. Within 3 or 4 months, a new project will be underway. Two months ago we found a 247 carat diamond, valued at about $9.2 million.

[Question] Since 1978, Sierra Leone has been planning to join Air Afrique. Can you tell us what stage the negotiations are at?

[Answer] The question is still being studied. I am impressed by Air Afrique's results in all spheres. But we have previous commitments which we must take into account and the negotiations have not led anywhere. We are still thinking about it, only it is not possible to act too quickly in this sort of area.

MADAGASCAR

SOVIET AMBASSADOR APPRAISES BILATERAL TRADE

AB291450 Paris AFP in French 1642 GMT 28 May 80

[Excerpt] Antananarivo, 28 May (AFP)--Mr Aleksandr Ivanovich Alekseyev, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Antananarivo for the past 6 years, who has been elevated to the honor grand officer of the Malagasy National Order on the eve of his final departure from Madagascar, made an overall appraisal of the cooperation between his country and the socialist regime of President Ratsiraka. The Soviet Union supplies Madagascar with airplanes, helicopters, tractors, vehicles and automobiles as well as arms, while Madagascar, in return, exports traditional agricultural products to the USSR.

The Soviet ambassador, who did not specify the details of these commercial exchanges, however, did reveal that the average annual volume of the Soviet-Malagasy commercial relations during the past 3 years amounted to 11 million dollars, an amount which does not reflect the scope of the trade, according to the Soviet diplomat. The 1976-79 accrued trade balance was in favor of Madagascar.

The contracts between Madagascar and the Soviet Union, according to Mr Alekseyev, are made under favorable terms with low interest loans spread out over periods of 5 to 8 years.

In addition, there is Soviet cooperation and aid to Madagascar in the form of construction of a radio transmitting station at Antananarivo, construction of a flour mill at Tamatave, establishment of a training center for agricultural technicians in Antsirabe, as well as mining prospecting. Other projects under study are the construction of a 250-km road and a cement factory.

After stressing that the two countries are showing obvious interest in reciprocal expansion of trade relations, he noted with satisfaction that the ties linking the Soviet and Malagasy peoples are growing richer and more diversified. Mr Alekeseyev pointed to some acts of friendship of the Soviet people and gifts to Madagascar including a Yak-40 aircraft, and M-178 helicopter, 200 tractors and free loan of an Antonov-12 cargo aircraft along with qualified Soviet personnel.

In the field of culture, a thousand Malagasy students are pursuing courses in the Soviet Union with 320 scholarships granted in 1979 and 250 already awarded in 1980. The University of Madagascar, for its part, is using the services of 27 Soviet lecturers in various disciplines.

According to the Soviet ambassador, the starting point of this cooperation was the official visit which President Ratsiraka made to the USSR in 1978 and his historic meeting with President Leonid Brezhnev.

GOODS SHORTAGES ATTRIBUTED TO TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

AB291355 Paris AFP in French 0846 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 29 May (AFP)--About 20,000 tons of goods including basic commodities (rice, flour, salt, medicine, cement, etc) are blocked up in Toamasina (formerly known as Tamatave), principal harbor town of Madagascar on the eastern coast, reports the Malagasy news agency, ANTA, in its daily news bulletin.

This blockage is not due to harbor difficulties, but to the difficulty in transporting these goods to the high plateaus either by rail or by road.

Due to the lack of locomotives and railroad cars, the decaying nature of transport equipment and the uniqueness of the railroad built at the beginning of this century by Galieni, the railways in Madagascar are not able to handle normal deliveries of imported goods. The road between the principal port of the island and the capital can not be used by trucks as it is being totally resurfaced with assistance from the Chinese Government.

This alarming situation has caused a perpetual shortage of various commodities not only in the high plateaus but all over Madagascar where the regular supply of goods depends mainly on their distribution from the capital.

NAMIBIA

DEFENSE FORCE COMMAND REPORTS 15 TERRORISTS KILLED

LD291623 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Security forces in the operational area of South-West Africa have killed 15 more terrorists in the past week. A statement issued by the South-West Africa command of the defense force in Windhoek says four terrorists were killed when a security force patrol followed a group of terrorists who had fled. A quantity of arms and ammunition was confiscated. In another incident, the security forces shot and killed six terrorists who were hiding in a deserted village. Five more were killed in an ambush laid by the security forces.

The officer commanding the Western Air Command in South-West Africa, Col Theo de Munnik, says the military airport at Ondangwa in Ovambo was mortared for several seconds during the night of 4 May. He told a news conference in Windhoek that the security forces had fired back and had neutralized the attack. None of the security forces had been injured and no aircraft had been damaged. Slight damage had been done to installations but this had not affected operations at the airport.

SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ARMS PRODUCTION, EXPORTS

LD300902 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The South African deputy minister of defense, Mr Cobie Coetsee, says South Africa has reached a high degree of self-sufficiency in arms production. Exports will in future form an essential and growing component of the armaments industry. He was introducing the debate on the second reading of the Armaments Development and Production Amendment Bill in the assembly. The measure is designed to give the minister of defense the power to control the export and marketing of certain types of armaments through a permit system. Mr Coetsee said that, in view of South Africa's unique position in the world, it had become more necessary for her and for any other country to insure that her national strategy was not adversely affected by uncoordinated exports of armaments.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE CHARGES SOUTH AFRICA WITH TRAINING SABOTEURS

LD291410 London BBC Television Network in English 1215 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has claimed that South Africa has been training saboteurs to infiltrate his country.

In an interview with our southern African correspondent, John Humphrys, Mr Mugabe said South Africa was not prepared for the results of the elections that brought him to power. [begin recording]

[Question] Prime Minister, are you saying that Pretoria, the Government in South Africa, is actually training groups of saboteurs to come across your border and destroy bridges or roads or whatever it may be?

[Answer] Yes, I'm saying precisely that. I'm also saying that there are groups of trained saboteurs, some of whom have already been infiltrated in this country, and they have tried to carry out some sabotage and if it were not for our very sharp security men, some disaster would have occurred in this country.

[Question] But surely you cannot tolerate that?

[Answer] Well, as a country obviously we cannot stand that. We cannot tolerate it, but there it is. South Africa has more know-how. It has greater military potential than ourselves. It is a greater nation than ourselves and so they are more militarily capable than we are. One cannot stop every action that they want to understake.

[Question] I don't see how it serves South Africa's interest to do this. Are you suggesting that they are going to try and bring your government down as a result of this?

[Answer] What I'm suggesting is that South Africa did not accept the result of our elections. They didn't anticipate that result and they didn't accept it immediately. It was at that stage, I think, that they had some plan to kind of redirect things in this country. But I cannot say just now everything I want to say until we have another press conference and we are able to tell the public what has happened in this country. [end recording]

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN TO MADAGASCAR--Antananarivo, 21 May (AFP)--A financial agreement of 10 million DM (about 24 million French francs) was signed yesterday between the Malagasy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Christian Remi Richard, and the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Madagascar, Dr Peter Scholz. The loan is for the purchase of vehicles and port equipment. The West German diplomat announced the arrival of an economic mission in Madagascar and his government's decision to grant a sum of DM 1.4 million to Madagascar to set up a road maintenance training center. [Paris AFP in French 0919 GMT 21 May 80 AB]